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WHAT TO PLANT



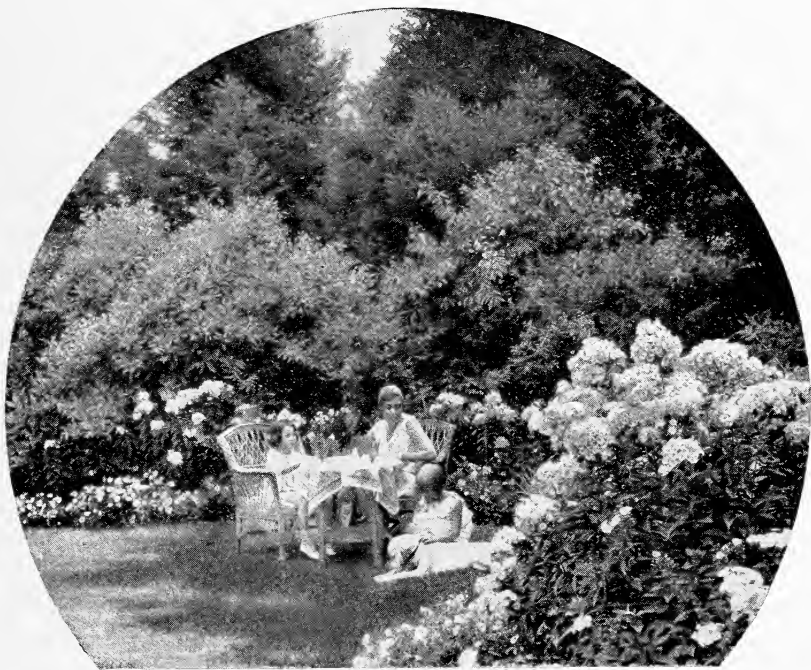
MARSHALLS NURSERIES

ARLINGTON AND OMAHA
NEBRASKA.



*"I like to see a man proud of
the place in which he lives. I
like to see a man live in it so
that his place is proud of him."*

—ABRAHAM LINCOLN



PLANT An Outdoor Living Room For Healthier, Happier Home Life —

AN attractively planted outdoor living room is a source of all-season enjoyment, and affords a comfortable place for relaxation outdoors. But do not feel that only a selected few can know the pleasant advantages of such a room outdoors. Every home grounds, no matter how limited the space, can be arranged for the outdoor enjoyment of members of the family and their guests.

The rooms indoors are hemmed in by walls and ceilings. Not so with the outdoor living room. Here the billowy masses of shrubs are the only walls; soft grass forms the carpet, and the blue sky the ceiling. Flowers provide gayety and fragrance, shade trees shield an interesting nook from the direct sunlight; and a vine-draped pergola or garden house offers a restful place for reading, sewing, or afternoon tea.

So you see, an outdoor living room is an asset to any home, not only from the standpoint of its beauty, but because it is such a delightful place for outdoor leisure and relaxation.



SINCE 1887 Marshalls have Served and Pleased Customers Throughout the Middle West



WITH a record of forty-three years continuous service and growth, Marshalls Nurseries today are Nebraska's oldest and largest nursery institution.

Naturally we are proud and jealous of the reputation all these years of satisfactory service have built up. More than ever, then, today do we recognize that:

The confidence of our customers in us and our products means more to us than do immediate profits.

Ours is more than a local reputation, too. We have served patrons all over this central west. We can rightfully point with pride to hundreds of homes, parks, cemeteries, school and public grounds, and farms and orchards, made more beautiful, more fruitful and attractive with "Better Built" trees, plants and shrubs supplied from Marshalls Nurseries.

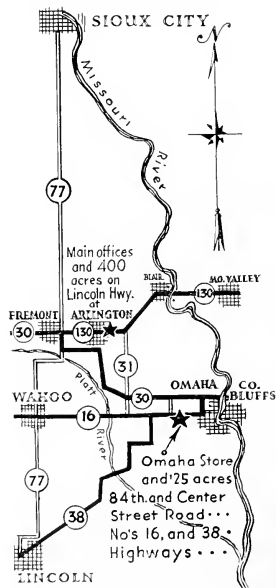
Pay a Visit to Our Arlington and Omaha Nurseries

You will find it easy to reach both our establishments at Arlington and Omaha, wherever you live, by following the way shown on the map below.

Our largest plant is at Arlington, Neb., 25 miles from Omaha, where 400 acres, 2 miles east of town, are devoted to growing our stocks. Our main office and packing and shipping plant are here at Arlington.

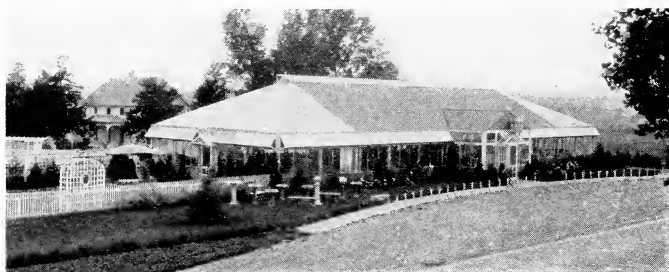
In Omaha, at 84th and Center Street Road, are 25 acres devoted to our Ornamental Gardens, growing the choicest trees, shrubs and plants adapted to this region. Also here are our New Glass House and Demonstration Gardens, with each tree and plant labeled for your information—a living catalog and index of our stock, where you may see and inspect actual growing specimens.

Marshalls invite you to visit both the Omaha and Arlington plantations whenever convenient. Come any time.



Here is What You Will See

Evergreen trees	Pergolas	Flower boxes
Evergreen shrubs	Tea Houses	Flower baskets
Shade trees	Trellises	Bird vases
Ornamental trees	Arbors	Bulb bowls
Fruit stock	Sundials	Roof and fence ornaments
Shrubs	Bird baths	Garden pottery
Roses	Gazing globes	Domestic and Imported
Vines	Garden benches	Pottery lamps
Perennials	Garden umbrellas	Gift articles
Potted plants	Garden tables	Garden tools
Bulbs	Rustic furniture	Fertilizers
Rock plants	Lawn ornaments	Sprayers
Bouquets	Bird houses	Spraying materials
Cut flowers	Pool frogs	
Lawn seed	Gnomes	



HOW TO REACH US

Our Omaha store and gardens are at 84th and Center Street Road on highways Nos. 16 and 38. Our main offices at Arlington are on the Lincoln Highway, reached from Omaha by highways Nos. 8-30 or 16 to 31 and 130.

Our new Glass House at 84th and Center St. Road, Omaha, Nebr.



(Above) A block of Moline Elm, and (Left) Spiny Greek Junipers growing in our nursery. (Right) Garden furniture display at our Omaha Glass House.

Marshall's Hardy and Adapted Stock

RESULTS in growth and bloom and fruitfulness—that's what you want when you buy nursery stock. For this you need stock that you know is adapted to the soil in your section of the country, as well as stock that has been scientifically and correctly started and tended up to the time it is shipped to you.

Marshall's stock is that kind, offering a complete line of everything best suited for the climate and soils in the central west, trees and plants grown in our own nurseries, according to Marshall's standards. Before any variety is added to our stocks, it is given rigid growing tests in our trial grounds. We also cooperate with the various experiment stations.

Thus our stocks contain only the proven hardiest, best-growing specimens, and those that are especially hardy are indicated in this book by an asterisk (*).

"BETTER BUILT" TREES

In fact, we can say we **build** trees. No labor or expense is spared in the cultivation, scientific pruning, spraying and conditioning of trees in our nurseries. Every operation is done at the proper season and in the right way to produce the best trees and shrubs that it is possible to grow.

The soil of our nurseries is the famous "Loess", recognized by nurserymen and scientists, orchardists and geologists as the best soil for strong, healthy root development. That is one reason why our stock takes hold and grows when transplanted to your grounds—it has had the right start.

NO PARCEL POST SIZE OR GRADE IN OUR STOCK

We do not solicit parcel post orders, so it is not necessary for us to carry and sell the lighter grades of stock.

We do not believe in that kind. We handle one class in all lines—the best. Only heavy, properly headed, well-balanced and well-rooted stock, such as we would plant ourselves. In the photograph on the right we show a strong 3-4 foot apple tree and a No. 1, 5½-7 foot (Specimen) apple tree. The small tree weighs 6 ounces and the large tree 41 ounces. It takes more than height to indicate the real size and value of a tree. The home planter wants a strong tree with head formed. Marshall's recommend and sell only the better grades.



PERSONAL ASSISTANCE —

The Keynote of Marshall's Service



WE SERVE our customers through direct representatives who call upon you, personally, to assist with their trained experience and advice in the planning and selection of plantings. Only in this way can we give each customer's wants or needs the individual attention and service that insures satisfaction.

Our representatives are all selected, trained and courteous men who thoroughly know the variety best suited for various planting effects in each locality. They can suggest what and where and how to plant; answer questions and give you individual instruction on the care of your plants.

Even after you have bought and planted, we are at your service to aid you with booklets, advice, or the addition of other equipment for the continued successful growth of our plants. It is results more than mere plants we offer you for the increased joy and beauty of your home grounds.

HOW WE HANDLE AND SHIP STOCK

Our building at Arlington, shown below, with 25,000 square feet of floor space, was built especially to provide ideal conditions and facilities for handling, packing and shipping of nursery stock.

Every tree and plant we ship is packed in such a way that it can stand for 3 weeks any conditions found on station platforms, in freight cars and in handling at transfer points. Every shipment is guaranteed to reach you in perfect condition for planting.

WHEN WE ADVISE SHIPPING

We always recommend spring shipment for plantings in this section of the country, owing to the frequency of dry, cold winters which can be disastrous to fall plantings.

WE URGE EARLY ORDERING

Every season we run short of some items so it is better to get your order in early than to risk the disappointment of not getting what you desire. Let us know your choice early so we may reserve your needs for next spring's planting.



This is our Immense Packing and Shipping House at Arlington.

Rock gardens and pools are constantly increasing in popularity. Most every home has room for a rockery. Let us plan one for you.



Our LANDSCAPE Department Makes Garden Planning Easy

We offer our customers an unequalled landscape service under the supervision of men whose good judgment and good taste, founded on practical knowledge and experience, enables them to assist you in the development of your home grounds so as to obtain immediate results and permanent satisfaction.

This landscape service is available to purchasers of Marshalls stock. We invite you to consult our representative, or write or call at our Arlington or Omaha offices for details. The Omaha office is located at 84th and Center Street Road; Phone Walnut 2600. The main office at Arlington is reached from Omaha by highways Nos. 8-30 and 16 to 31 and 130.

"HOW TO PLANT" BOOK FREE

With each order our customers receive a special booklet describing and illustrating the method for proper planting of various trees and plants. It tells how far apart to space plants; how to cut them back; how deep to dig, etc.

WRITE OR PHONE US

If you live in or near Omaha address us at 84th and Center Street Road or phone Walnut 2600. Others should write to our main office at Arlington.

**FREE PLANS for
all kinds of
FOUNDATION
PLANTINGS
ROSE GARDENS
PEONY BEDS
PERENNIAL BEDS
OR GARDENS
SCREEN PLANTINGS
POOLS AND ROCK
GARDENS**

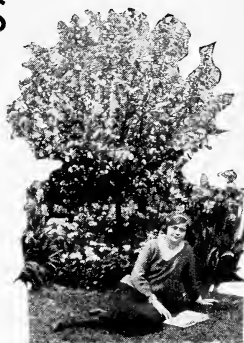
THIS GUARANTEE PROTECTS YOU

When any representative of the Marshalls Nurseries takes an order, he gives his customer a duplicate copy of the order. On this duplicate sheet is printed our positive guarantee, promising replacement of any of our stock that should fail to grow. Further, our trees and plants are guaranteed to be free from infectious diseases and damaging insects, and to be healthy, vigorous and well-formed. A State Inspector's Certificate accompanies each shipment. We guarantee to fully satisfy every reasonable customer.

NEW and UNUSUAL PLANTS Described in this Book

You Can Use a Few of These

BRING individuality and distinction to your home grounds by planting some of these new, unusual varieties of plants. The plants listed below are all described in this book, and each one is outstanding in some way—perhaps for the striking beauty of its foliage, its length of blooming season, or the loveliness of its fragrance and blossom. Plan to have some of these unusual varieties in your planting and achieve interesting, distinctive home grounds.



EVERGREENS

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SHRUBS

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PEONIES

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DISTANCE APART TO PLANT SHRUBS

The distance between shrubs varies according to their location, and also as to whether the plant is to be trimmed or allowed to develop naturally.

For best effect, plant 3 to 6 shrubs of one variety in a group. Where tall and low growers are planted together, the space between each group should be gauged according to space needed for the tall varieties.

2 to 2½ ft.

Coralberry
A. W. Spirea

2½ to 3 ft.

Peegee Hydrangea
Snowhill Hydrangea

3 to 4 ft.

Barberry
Garland Spirea

Thunberg Spirea
Froebel Spirea
Regel Privet

4 to 5 ft.

Vanhoutte Spirea
Weigela
Ninebark
Juno Mockorange
Dogwood

5 to 6 ft.

Winged Euonymus
Forsythia
Morrow Honeysuckle
Tatarian Honeysuckle
Lilacs
Sweet Mockorange
Virginal Mockorange
Tamarix
Viburnums
Elder



Foundation planting of Hydrangeas and Spireas.

ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS



PEOPLE, generally, are appreciating more the permanent value and beauty of shrubs. The charm and grace they lend to home grounds is invaluable, and, if judicious selection is made, it is possible to have a continuous succession of bloom from early in April to the days when the frost again nips the flowers of the very latest to bloom.

In many cases it would be better to plant shrubs in groups of several to one side of the lawn instead of following the method of planting one in a certain place and spoiling the effect of the open lawn. In most cases, three, six, eight, or twelve of one variety should be used in a particular grouping. Several such groupings make an excellent border or foundation planting.

(*) Asterisks indicate most desirable varieties of tested and proven hardiness.

***ALMOND, Double Pinkflowering Almond—**

Blooms early in spring before its foliage appears. Used for cutting. One of grandmother's shrubs. Plant 3 to 4 inches deeper than when in nursery, so as to prevent sprouting from root. Height 4 to 6 ft.

ALTHEA, Shrub, (Hibiscus syriacus)—Also

called Rose of Sharon. Bloom late in August and September. Have double rose, double white and double purple. Should not be planted north of Arlington. Semi-hardy. Height 3 to 8 ft.

ARROWWOOD—See Viburnum.

SHRUBS MAY BE KEPT LOW BY PRUNING

Where shrubs have a tendency to grow out of bounds they may be kept low by annual pruning. It is best to remove some of the old growth right to the ground to encourage new growth from the base.



Pinkflowering Almond.

BARBERRY—***Japanese Barberry, (*Berberis thunbergii*)—**

Handsome foliage of bright green oval shaped leaves, which turn to the most brilliant shades of coppery red and orange in autumn and which remain on until late fall. The slender, graceful little branches are lined with small scarlet berries, which hang until well into winter and help give life to the shrubbery border, especially when there is snow on the ground. Used for foundation planting, group planting and hedges. Can be trimmed. (Does not harbor wheat rust). Height 3 to 5 ft.

Redleaf Barberry, (*Berberis atropurpureus*)

—A redleaf variety of the Japanese Barberry if planted in the sunlight.

BRIDALWREATH—See Spirea.**BEAUTYBUSH, (*Kolkwitzia amabilis*)—**

The arching branches in early June are covered for their entire length with wreaths of clear pink bloom. New. Recommend for trial. Height 4 to 6 ft.

CORALBERRY—See Snowberry.***COTONEASTER, Peking, (*Cotoneaster acutifolia*)—**

A dense growing shrub with small, oval, glossy, dark green leaves. Absolutely hardy and stands partial shade. Heavy deep green leaves. Splendid in shrub plantings. Height 6 to 8 ft.

CRANBERRYBUSH—See Viburnum.**DEUTZIA—****Slender Deutzia, (*Deutzia gracilis*)—**

Dense little bush, rarely over two feet high; blooms in May, pure white flowers. Semi-hardy. Height 1 to 2 ft.

Pride of Rochester Deutzia—

Produces large double white flowers, tinged with rose. Blooms in May. Semi-hardy. Height 4 to 6 ft.



Japanese Barberry.

DOGWOOD—***Coral Dogwood, (*Cornus sibirica*)—**

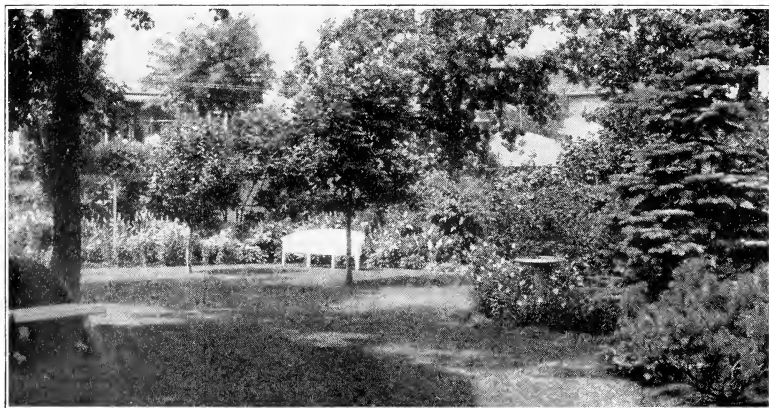
Also called Red-twigged Dogwood. The bright red branches are very attractive during the winter, making a very pleasing contrast with evergreens and snow. Has white flat blossoms in early summer, followed by a profusion of whitish blue berries. Height 6 to 10 ft.

***Red-Osier Dogwood, (*Cornus stolonifera*)—**

Similar to Coral Dogwood, although twigs do not color so well, but foliage has better autumn color. Height 5 to 8 ft.

***Goldentwig Dogwood, (*Cornus stolonifera flaviramea*)—**

A variety of Red-Osier, similar except twigs are a bright yellow in winter. Height 5 to 8 ft.



Shrubs for the Walls of the Out- door Living Room

There is no lovelier living wall of green to be found than one you can make with these shrubs listed here.

ELDER—***American Elder, (*Sambucus canadensis*)**

—This is our common Elder, good for parks, roadsides, etc., where a natural effect is desired. Berries useful for pies. Rapid grower. Blooms, broad, white, in June, followed by reddish-purple berries. Height 6 to 10 ft.

***Golden Elder, (*Sambucus aurea*)—**

Similar to American Elder, except foliage is a striking golden yellow. Very good for color contrast. Height 6 to 10 ft.

EUONYMUS—**Wahoo, (*Euonymus atropurpureus*) —**

Used for a large shrub or small tree. It might be mistaken for a wild plum, except for its fluted ash-grey bark. Beautiful red fruit similar to the Bittersweet, which shows its beauty chiefly in the dead of winter. Height 8 ft.

Winged Euonymus, (*Euonymus alatus*) —

Has an interesting curious corky bark. Foliage good light green turning a beautiful light red in autumn. Also attractive red berries in fall. Height 5 to 8 ft.

FORSYTHIA—***Border Forsythia, (*Forsythia intermedia*) —**

The golden yellow bell flowers appear very early in the spring, before the leaves. Shiny dark green leaves, which persist until frost. Height 6 to 8 ft.

Weeping Forsythia, (*Forsythia suspensa*) —

Sometimes called Golden Bell. Leaves and flowers about the same as the Border Forsythia. This sort is an extremely graceful shrub, with long, drooping branches. Some people are impatient with its viny appearance the first two years. Height up to 8 ft.

HONEYSUCKLE—***Morrow Honeysuckle, (*Lonicera morrowi*) —**

A dense growing shrub, growing well to the ground, with a good green foliage that comes out early and stays late. Grows in shade near tree roots or where a dependable shrub is needed. Height 4 to 6 ft.

***Tatarian Honeysuckle, (*Lonicera tatarica*)—**

We have a pink, white and red of this variety. Pink seems to be the favorite. There is not much difference between red and pink. Blooms in June. During the summer and autumn the bush is covered with red berries. Brilliant green foliage. Grows in shade. Good for screening. Height 6 to 10 ft.

***White Belle Honeysuckle, (*Lonicera bella albidia*)—**

A hybrid of Morrow and Tatarian. Bloom and berries similar to Morrow. Grows fast. Height 8 to 12 ft.

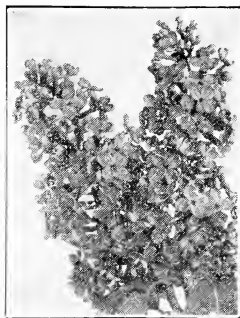
Winter Honeysuckle, (*Lonicera fragrantissima*)—

Fragrant small flowers in early spring. Scarlet fruits in early summer. A broad, many-branched shrub with excellent foliage retained well into the winter. Semi-hardy. Height 4 to 6 ft.

*Golden Bell.**Lonicera—Bush Honeysuckle.*

HYDRANGEA—

***Peegee Hydrangea**, (*Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora*)—Small white flowers borne in large pyramidal shaped clusters during July and August, when few other shrubs are in bloom; later turning to rich shades of pink. Good for cutting, lasting as a winter decoration. Grows best when protected from afternoon sun. Height 3 to 5 ft.



Lilac.

Snowhill Hydrangea, (*Hydrangea arborescens grandiflora*)—

Starts blooming in June and continues until frost. Flowers rather round clusters, white, turning green. Excellent foliage. Grows best when protected from afternoon sun. Height 3 to 5 ft.

LILAC—

***Chinese Lilac**, (*Syringa chinensis*)—Sometimes called Persian Lilac, however, it is an improvement of this variety. Foliage smaller and not so dense as Common Lilac. Almost sure to bloom next spring after planting. Does not sprout. Excellent in groups. We raise the light red variety. Height 5 to 9 ft.

***Common Lilac**, (*Syringa vulgaris*)—The Lilac of our childhood, whose fragrance we cannot forget. Excellent for border planting and for tall hedges. Beautiful rich green foliage. Height 6 to 12 ft.

LILAC—Continued

***Common White Lilac**, (*Syringa alba*)—Same as common Lilac, only flowers white.

Peking Lilac, (*Syringa pekinensis*)—See trees.

Persian Lilac, (*Syringa persica*). We do not handle. See Chinese Lilac.

Nodding Lilac (*Syringa reflexa*)—Large-growing Lilac 6 to 12 ft. Blooms late. Pinkish white blooms.

FANCY LILACS—The named sorts have heavier flowers than the old common type and they bloom when plants are much younger. Height 6 to 10 ft.

***Michael Buchner**—Dwarf; blooms are full double; pale lilac in color.

***President Grevy**—Large, long panicles; full double, medium blue in color.

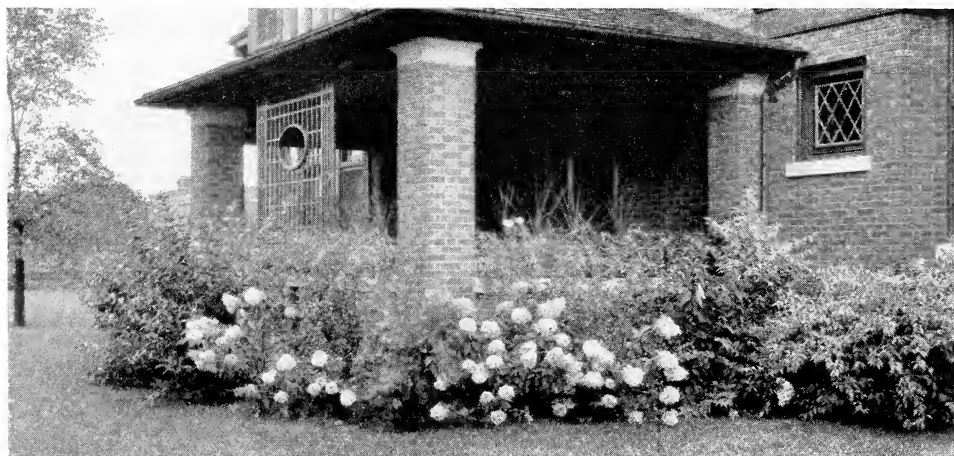
***Charles Joly**—Double, reddish-purple.

Marie Legraye—Dwarf. Flowers creamy white. Single.

***Madam Lemoine**—Double, pure white.

***Ludwig Spaeth**—Excellent. Single, dark purple.

*Indicates varieties of tested and proven hardiness. Try also some of the newer varieties. See list, page 6.



Peegee Hydrangea is an ideal shrub for foundations. This is a typical Marshall planting.

MOCKORANGE—

***Big Scentless Mockorange, (*Philadelphus grandiflorus*)**—Incorrectly called Syringa. Very hardy. Large, handsome foliage, beautiful large white flowers in June; used for cutting. Height 8 to 12 ft.

***Sweet Mockorange, (*Philadelphus coronarius*)**—Similar to above variety. Flowers not so large, but fragrant. Height 6 to 10 ft.

***Juno Mockorange, (*Philadelphus erectus*)**—Foliage same light green as above varieties, but not so large. Compact grower, used for variety where a medium size shrub is needed. Can be used against south and west foundations. Height 4 to 6 feet.

Glacier Mockorange, (*Philadelphus glaucus*). New. Double, rich cream blooms produced in thick clusters of six or seven, giving the effect of one enormous double flower. Height 5 ft.

Golden Mockorange, (*Philadelphus coronarius aureus*)—Foliage remains bright through the season. Height 6 to 10 ft.

***Virginal Mockorange, (*Philadelphus virginialis*)**—A magnificent new variety. Moderately tall; good foliage and compact habit. The flowers are the largest, handsomest and most sweetly fragrant of any known variety. Height 6 to 10 ft.

NANNYBERRY—See *Viburnum*.

Virginal Mockorange; large flowered and long blooming.

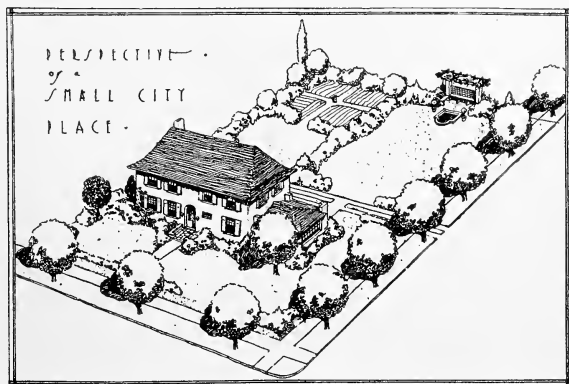


NINEBARK—

***Common Ninebark, (*Physocarpus opulifolius*)**—It grows rapidly, upright, although its branches droop when laden with white flowers in clusters, followed by brightly colored seed pods that are very showy. A splendid shrub for mass planting, borders, etc. Height 6 to 10 ft.

Goldleaf Ninebark, (*Physocarpus opulifolius aureus*)—Similar to above variety except that foliage is light yellow color, with gold color in early spring. Height 6 to 10 ft.

***PEA-TREE, Siberian, (*Caragana arborea*)**—A shrub or low tree, yellow pea-like flowers in May. Very hardy in the Dakotas. Height 8 to 12 ft.



Consult Our Landscape Department

The secret of any successful garden lies in the fact that it was carefully planned before any planting was attempted. Even the smallest lot may become a charming garden if it is thoughtfully arranged. We offer the services of skilled Landscape Architects to help you in achieving attractive home grounds.

PLUM, Flowering—See Ornamental trees.

PLUM, Purple—See Ornamental trees.

PRIVET—

***Amur Privet, (*Ligustrum amurense*)**

—This is the Russian variety. Hardest Privet. Upright habit of growth, suitable for lawn hedges. Easily trimmed. In the north it occasionally freezes back, but comes up from the crown with a thick, fine hedge the first season. Height 3 to 5 ft.

***Regel Privet (*Ligustrum regelianum*)**

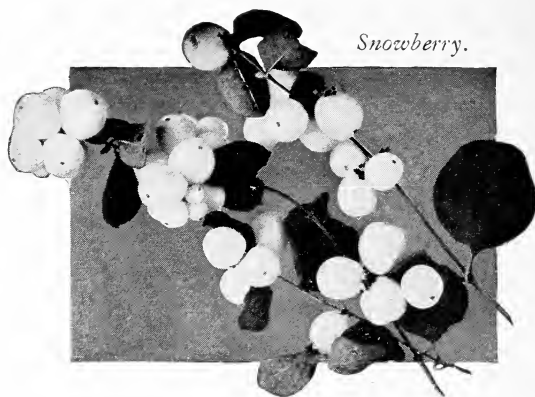
—Handsome, shining foliage and horizontally spreading branches. Used for foundation and lawn borders. Semi-hardy in the north. Height 3 to 5 ft.

***QUINCE, Flowering, (*Cydonia japonica*)**—Hardy and very interesting shrub. Has a beautiful scarlet and sweet-scented flower, very early in spring. Height 2 to 4 ft.

SNOWBALL—See *Viburnum*.

SNOWBERRY—

***Coralberry, (*Symphoricarpos vulgaris*)**—Small, low growing shrub of very pretty habit, slightly drooping, flowers very small, red berries hang on all winter. Foliage excellent, green throughout the season. Thrives both in sun and shade, and one of the best low shrubs to plant close to trees. Height 2 to 4 ft.



Snowberry.

***Snowberry, (*Symphoricarpos racemosus*)**—

A small, low growing shrub of very pretty habit. Flowers very small, followed by a pure white round fruit, the size of marbles. While it is used in both sun and shade, it occasionally mildews in the shade. Height 2 to 4 ft.

SPIREA—

***Anthony Waterer Spirea, (*Spiraea A. W.*)**—

A dwarf pink shrub and blooms so freely that it may be kept in flower throughout the summer until late fall by trimming away the dead blooms. Flower clusters are about 3 to 6 inches wide. Used for low hedges along walks and drives, and for lawn or foundation groupings. Height 2 to 3 ft.

Billiard Spirea (*Spiraea billiardi*)—An up-

right growing shrub with narrow, dense spikes of bright pink flowers from July on. Good for cut flowers. Height 5 to 6 ft.

Double Bridalwreath, (*Spiraea prunifolia plena*)—As the leaves are

opening, small, snow-white double flowers wrap themselves along the branches in a lavish display of bloom. Height 6 to 8 ft.

***Froebel Spirea, (*Spiraea froebeli*)**

—Similar to A. W. Spirea. Grows a trifle higher. Very good. Height 3 to 4 ft.

***Garland Spirea, (*Spiraea arguta*)**—

Similar to Thunberg Spirea; foliage not as fine, a darker green, which does not show so much yellowish in summer, and blooms earlier. Height 3 to 5 ft.



Froebel Spirea.

Our representatives are trained in the art of planting. Let them help you with your planting problems.

White Japanese Spirea, (*Spiraea ovalifolia*)—Has been listed as *Spiraea callosa alba*. Similar to *A. W. Spirea*, only bloom is white and foliage not variegated. Height 2 to 3 ft.

Thunberg Spirea (*Spiraea thunbergi*)—Low growing, rounded, abundant small white flowers in May almost cover the bush. Foliage is quite dense. Leaves narrow, light green. Height 3 to 5 ft.

***Vanhoutte Spirea, (*Spiraea vanhouttei*)**—Also called Bridal Wreath, although there is an old variety by that name. Used for foundations and border groupings and for hedges. Graceful, arching branches. Good light green foliage, which stays bright during the summer, changing to a beautiful color during the autumn, and its dense shrubby appearance is even valuable in the winter landscape. The common way of planting these has been in singles, but their value in groups and hedges is increasing in favor. Flowers pure white in May and early June. Height 4 to 8 ft.

Ural False Spirea, (*Sorbaria sorbifolia*)—Leaves similar to Mt. Ash. Long, showy panicles of white flowers in midsummer. Height 4 to 6 ft.

SUMAC—

***Smooth Sumac, (*Rhus glabra*)**—Our common Sumac. Used where natural groupings are desired. Height 5 to 10 ft.

***Staghorn Sumac, (*Rhus typhina*)**—Foliage similar to the common Sumac, only larger. Used for groupings. Height 8 to 12 ft.

***TAMARIX, Flvestamen Tamarix, (*Tamarix pentandra*)**—A shrub or small tree of very graceful form, with asparagus-like foliage. Flowers showy, brilliant pink, blooming in July. There

are several varieties of *Tamarix*, but this is one of the hardiest, finest foliage and brightest bloom. Height 6 to 12 ft.

VIBURNUM—

***Arrowwood (*Viburnum dentatum*)**—A bushy shrub with upright branches. Leaves heart-shaped, coarsely toothed; flowers profuse, in flat topped clusters, white, followed by very showy black berries. Height 8 to 12 ft.

***Cranberrybush, (*Viburnum opulus*)**—A bushy shrub with foliage of good green. Leaf similar in shape to the Snowball. Very showy in red berries, which begin to color in mid-summer and hold well throughout the winter. Excellent. Height 6 to 10 ft.

***Yannyberry, (*Viburnum lentago*)**—Shrub or small tree, flowers white, in flat topped clusters, 2 to 5 inches broad. Fruit oval, bluish black. Foliage turns beautiful orange and red in autumn. Height 8 to 15 ft.

***Snowball, (*Viburnum opulus sterile*)**—This is the common Snowball, one of the most popular of spring blooming shrubs. Its flower clusters are ball-like, pure white, and it produces no fruit or seeds. Height 6 to 10 ft.

***Wayfaring-Tree, (*Viburnum lantana*)**—A large shrub, with rough branches and large heart-shaped leaves. White flowers in flat clusters. Red berries, which later turn to black, follow the flowers. Height 8 to 12 ft.

WEIGELA—

***Pink Weigela, (*Weigela rosea*)**—Early flowering rose-colored bell-shaped flowers. Semi-hardy. Protect from winter sun. Plant on north or east side of house. Height 4 to 6 ft.

Eva Rathke—Red flowers. Semi-hardy. 3 to 5 ft.



Vanhoutte Spirea in planting done by Marshalls for Whiting, Iowa, Consolidated School.

A HANDY REFERENCE LIST of ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS

Shrubs for Low Foundations

Spirea, several
Japanese Barberry
Coralberry
Snowberry
Hydrangea
Rugosa Rose
(trimmed)
Weigela

Shrubs for Screening Purposes

Honeysuckle
Lilac
Mockorange
Tamarix

Shrubs Near Tree Roots

Coralberry
Morrow Honeysuckle

Attractive of Bark

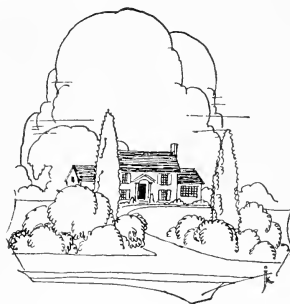
Dogwoods
Euonymus

Can Be Trimmed Globe Shape

Jap. Barberry

Shrubs With Colored Leaves

Golden Elder
Golden Mockorange
Redleaf Barberry



Shrubs for Shady Locations

Vanhoutte Spirea
Japanese Barberry
Coralberry
Hydrangeas
Honeysuckles
Dogwoods
Sumacs
Elders

Shrubs for South and West Foundations

Vanhoutte Spirea
Billiard Spirea
Barberry
Coralberry
Snowberry
Garland Spirea
Mockorange
Ninebark
Forsythia

Attractive of Berry

Barberry
Coralberry
Snowberry
Dogwood
Honeysuckle
Elder
Cranberrybush
Euonymus
Rugosa Rose

TWELVE POPULAR SHRUBS

Vanhoutte Spirea
Jap. Barberry
Peegee Hydrangea
Snowhill Hydrangea
A. W. Spirea
Garland Spirea
Tatarian Honeysuckle
Cranberrybush
Chinese Lilac
Sweet Mockorange
Virginal Mockorange
Tamarix
Grootendorst Rose

Quick Reference List of Shrubs for Height

DWARF SHRUBS Up to 5 Ft.

Barberry
Coralberry
Snowberry
Hydrangea
A. W. Spirea
Froebel Spirea
Jap. Spirea
Garland Spirea
Thunberg Spirea
Deutzia
Rugosa Rose

MEDIUM SHRUBS 5 to 8 Ft.

Vanhoutte Spirea
Billiard Spirea
Double Bridalwreath
Ural False Spirea
Morrow Honeysuckle
Dogwood
Juno Mockorange
Forsythia
Weigela
Ninebark

TALL SHRUBS 6 Ft. Up

Tatarian Honeysuckle
White Belle Honeysuckle
Lilac
Mockorange
Sumac
Elder
Tamarix
Snowball
Cranberrybush
Viburnums
Euonymus
Pea-tree

HEDGES

Beautify as They Serve

FOR boundary, screen or barrier there is nothing more pleasing than a hedge fence. With their bright green leaves they constantly bring a feeling inspired by the fresh foliage of spring. When formally trained or left to develop naturally their arched branches, colored foliage and bright berries are surely more pleasing than the mechanical effect obtained by the similar use of wood or metal. Most hedges are permanent and with the exception of occasional shearing they need little attention after being established.

PLANTING—The distances vary according to the conditions. Where an impenetrable hedge is wanted, plant the Privets 6-10 inches, Japan Barberry 8-12 inches and the flowering shrubs 12-18 inches apart. Where height is wanted rather than thickness, then double the distance. Most hedges should be severely pruned at planting time. The after-pruning should consist of clipping the young growth at regular intervals.

***JAPANESE BARBERRY HEDGE**—Used extensively where a good, dwarf, bushy hedge is desired. The foliage is an excellent green, leafing early in spring, turns to a beautiful coppery red in the fall, followed by pretty red berries. It is not susceptible to wheat rust. Can be grown either trimmed or untrimmed, with a height of from 1½ to 3 ft. Plant 8 to 12 inches apart.

***AMUR PRIVET HEDGE**—The hardiest Privet. Upright grower, foliage glossy green. Generally kept sheared from 2 to 4 ft. high. Plant 6 to 12 inches apart and 3 to 4 inches deeper than they were in nursery.



Vanhoutte Spirea—Ideal hedge for a farm home.



For a heavy screen there is nothing more effective than the Volga Poplar.

***VANHOUTTE SPIREA HEDGE**—Commonly called Bridalwreath. Flowers pure white in May and early June. Good foliage, and very hardy. Generally used as an untrimmed hedge, but can be trimmed. Height 3 to 6 ft. Plant 12 to 18 inches apart.

MULBERRY HEDGE—Many plant this for a cheap hedge. Very coarse for lawn and shows stalks with age. Generally trimmed 4 to 5 ft. high. Plant 6 inches apart.

***ANTHONY WATERER SPIREA**—Dwarf; pink bloom all summer. Trimming away the dead blooms increases flowering. Used considerably as a hedge along walks and drives. Height 1½ to 2 ft. Plant 8 to 12 inches apart.

***BABY RAMBLER ROSE**—Dwarf rose. See Roses. When planted as a hedge, is generally placed along walks or drives about 18 inches apart.

***VOLGA POPLAR**—This tree is used considerably as a high hedge for screening undesirable views. Grows quick and does not grow very wide. Is generally planted 5 ft. or more apart.

Plants for windbreaks are listed on page 40. Every farm home should have a windbreak.



VINES —

ADD CHARM AND BEAUTY

WITH their variance in color, their beauty of foliage and blossom, their grace wherever used, these vines frequently provide the finishing touches of any planting. Some adhere to the masonry, some must be trained through lattice or trellis and others with their tendrils will cling tenaciously, unshaken by wind or weather.

***BETA GRAPE**—Very hardy, good grower. Fruit of medium size and fair quality. Good for pergolas and arbors.

BITTERSWEET, American, (Celastrus scandens)—Noted for its clusters of orange fruit which are so attractive in the fall and which are used for winter interior decoration.

CLEMATIS—

Henry Clematis, (Clematis henryi)—Same type as Jackman, only flowers are large white.

Jackman Clematis, (Clematis jackmani)—Large purple flowers, not so easy to transplant. Should be planted on north or east of building. Is tender and fragile and should have care while starting. Profuse bloomer in summer.

***Sweet Autumn Clematis, (Clematis paniculata)**—Rapid grower. Small white star-like fragrant flowers in abundance

during late summer and early fall. Should be cut back each spring. Good for shade and arbors. Very good.

Ville de Lyon Clematis, (Clematis Ville de Lyon)—Same type vine as Jackman, only flowers are red.

HONEYSUCKLE VINE—

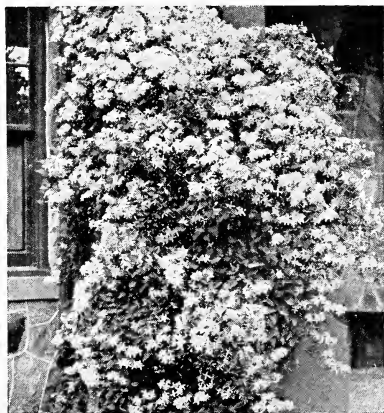
Hall Japanese Honeysuckle, (Lonicera halliana)—Good green foliage. Flowers white changing to yellow. Blooms July to late fall. Excellent vine for porch, arbor or ground cover.

***Scarlet Trumpet Honeysuckle, (Lonicera sempervirens)**—Scarlet fire-cracker like flowers two inches long. Blooms profusely and is very showy. Excellent vine for porches and arbors.

Yellow Trumpet Honeysuckle, (Lonicera semp. sulphurea)—Same as preceding vine except flower is yellow.



Engelmann Ivy on Chimney.



Sweet Autumn Clematis.

IVY—

***Engelmann Ivy**, (*Ampelopsis quin. engelmanni*) — Similar to Virginia Creeper, except that it clings to brick, stone or stucco, and is the hardiest vine for this purpose. Colors in fall.



Japanese Creeper (*Ampelopsis tricuspidata*) — Has been called Boston Ivy (*Ampelopsis veitchi*). Three-lobed leaves. Colors in fall. Clings to stucco, stone or brick. Semi-hardy. Best on north or east.

Silver Lace Vine—new and very desirable.

***Virginia Creeper**, (*Ampelopsis quinquefolia*) — Five-lobed leaves. Colors red in fall. Blue berries. Good shade vine for porches and arbors.

SILVER LACE VINE, (*Polygonum auberti*) — This is the latest addition to our list of practical hardy vines, a quick growing type of twisting habit. The small cordate foliage is fresh and shiny, although the base of the stock becomes somewhat woody. Produces more bloom than any other hardy vine, covering a season extending from late summer into the fall with an extravagance of large, foamy sprays of silvery white.

***TRUMPET CREEPER**, (*Bignonia radicans*) — A hardy climber, large trumpet-shaped flowers, 2 to 3 inches long, brilliant scarlet in August. Good for walls or trees.

***WISTERIA, Purple**, (*Wisteria sinensis*) — Rapid grower. Flowers pale blue, borne in long pendulous clusters in May and June. Good for pergolas.



Wisteria.

LET MARSHALLS SUPPLY YOU WITH GARDEN FURNISHINGS

To Make Your Grounds Liveable

A garden house or pergola for afternoon tea; a lawn bench near the pool; trellises in the rose garden—these are just a few of the attractive garden furnishings that Marshalls Nurseries now offer. No matter what type of outdoor living room you plan to have, you will want some of these special features to make it liveable and distinctive. Whether you wish just an ornamental frog for the pool, or a completely equipped tea house, you will find it at our interesting display grounds—one at The Ornamental Gardens, 84th and Center St. Road, Omaha; the other at the nursery in Arlington.





ROSES — THE QUEEN OF FLOWERS

Roses are the most beautiful of flowers and are among the easiest to raise. We have given great care to the culture of the plants we offer and the following list will be found worthy and well suited to our climate.

WARNING

1. Place June Roses by themselves in border groups.
2. Place H. P. Roses by themselves in open beds 24 inches apart. They require winter protection. Gruss an Teplitz can be placed with them.
3. Gruss an Teplitz is an excellent bedding rose, planted by itself, 24 inches apart. It can also be planted with H. P. Roses. Requires winter protection.
4. Place H. T. Roses in beds out in the open where they will be free of tree or shrub roots; plant in double or triple row beds 18 inches apart. H. T. Roses are semi-hardy and require winter protection. Mound 6 to 8 inches of dirt about each plant in November, followed by a covering of coarse litter.

Our roses are strong, dormant plants, grown outdoors, well rooted and in every way first class. They have in most cases already bloomed before being set out and we believe will give satisfaction and permanent success.

(*) Those marked with an asterisk indicate the most hardy in this section.

LET US PLAN A ROSE GARDEN FOR YOU

A flower so lovely as the Rose deserves the distinction of a special garden all its own. Even though you may have only a small amount of space available, an interesting effect can be created if a little thoughtful planning is done beforehand. A rose garden is likewise a great convenience, for the plants are much easier to take care of when they are so grouped, and they do much better. We will be glad to make a sketch of a rose garden to suit your individual needs.



CLIMBING ROSES

AMERICAN PILLAR—Large, handsome flowers of rich deep pink (almost red) with white center, surrounding numerous golden yellow stamens. These flowers fade to an agreeable light pink. In large clusters.

CLIMBING AMERICAN BEAUTY—The flower is quite large and full, of a bright, medium shade of pink, or rose color.

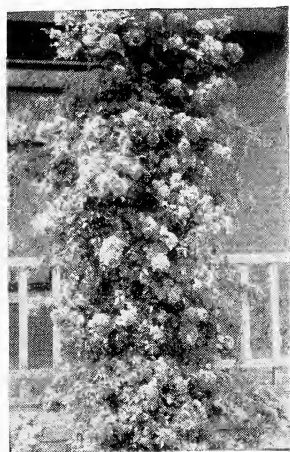
CRIMSON RAMBLER—Well known darker red cluster rose.

***DOROTHY PERKINS**—Clear, shell pink, borne in clusters. Very hardy.

***EXCELSA**—A red Dorothy Perkins. A light red. More resistant to rust and mildew than Crim. Rambler. Very hardy.

PAUL'S SCARLET CLIMBER—Both the foliage and flowers are large for a climbing rose. A vivid scarlet. Semi-hardy.

***WHITE RAMBLER**—Snow-white roses in clusters.



Dorothy Perkins.



Gruss an Teplitz.

SEMI-HARDY ROSES

HYBRID TEA ROSES—Place in beds about 18 in. apart in the open, free of tree roots. (Must be protected with 6 to 8 inches of dirt and a mulch for winter. This is important).

RED

GRUSS AN TEPLITZ—An outstanding red rose. A very free and continuous bloomer. Because of its abnormally strong, bushy growth, we do not recommend that it be planted in beds with other Hybrid Teas. Place singly, in groups, in beds, as a hedge, or edging for H. P. bed. Fragrant. Very popular.

CRUSADER—An excellent free blooming red.

HADLEY—A favorite because darker than most of the reds.

HOOSIER BEAUTY—A glowing crimson rose with long, slender buds. Fragrant.

RED RADIANCE—Red in color but not of a deep shade. Produces flowers freely.

WHITE

KAISERIN—A large, full white rose bearing a touch of lemon yellow in the center. Buds beautifully shaped and borne on long stems. Very fragrant.

PINK

COLUMBIA—Beautiful pink. Free flowering. Comes on nice long, stiff, upright stems with very few thorns. A splendid cut flower.

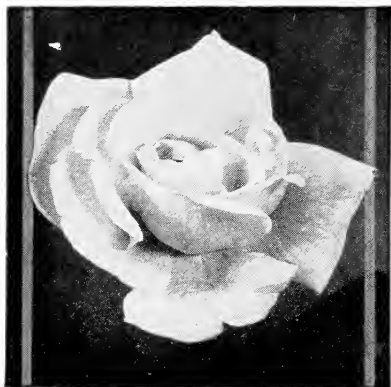
J. L. MOCK—Large full flower. Outside of petals brilliant carmine-rose; inner side silvery, rosy white. Very erect, strong grower, with splendid stems for cutting. Opens slowly and lasts well after fully blown.

PINK RADIANCE—Nice even shade of pink. Very fragrant and lasting when cut. One of the best bloomers during hot weather.



Kaiserin.

Plant H. T. Roses in open beds alone. No other class should be placed with them.



Claudius Pernet.



Mme. Ed. Herriot.

SEMI-HARDY ROSES—Continued

YELLOW AND COPPER SHADES

MRS. AARON WARD—Indian-yellow variable in color, edging to white. Small flowers borne profusely and continuously on rigid, upright stems. Very good foliage.

MME. BUTTERFLY—Sometimes called "a glorified Ophelia". There is more pink and life to the flower than is found in the one from which it sprang.

Color a blending of bright pink, apricot and gold. Beautiful in bud and flower, delightfully fragrant.

MME. ED. HERRIOT—One of the richest salmon-pinks in existence. Medium size, semi-double. Very brilliantly colored and showy.

CLAUDIUS PERNET—A clear and lasting yellow.

SUNBURST—Long, lovely buds of sulphur yellow.



Paul Neyron.

HARDY ROSES

(Require some winter protection).

BABY RAMBLER ROSES—(Place in beds by themselves). We have the Red, White and Pink. The red is the most popular. These dwarf roses are favorites because of their hardiness and everblooming qualities. They bloom constantly. Height 12 to 24 inches.

HYBRID PERPETUAL ROSES—(This type blooms once, twice or three times. Give winter protection, but do not cut back as severely as H. T.'s. Place in open bed by themselves).

Geo. Abrends—Very fragrant. Flowers large, soft pink.

J. B. Clark—Good large red.

General Jack—An excellent crimson. Fragrant.

Mrs. John Laing—Soft pink; large, perfect flower. Fragrant.

Paul Neyron—Very large rose colored bloom. Popular.

Snow Queen—Excellent large white. Popular.

Super-Hardy ROSES

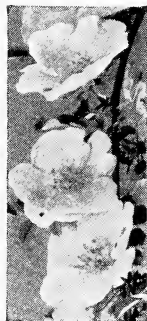
(Used as shrubs, in groups or borders).

JUNE ROSES

- ***HUGONIS ROSE**—Long, arching branches, closely set, with very lovely single yellow flowers very early in the spring. Finely divided foliage. May and June. Height 8 ft.
- ***PERSIAN YELLOW ROSE**—The old fashioned yellow June Rose.
- ***PRAIRIE ROSE, (Rosa setigera)**—Long recurving branches. Excellent for banks and terraces. Single, deep rose flowers in June followed by clusters of red berries in fall. Height 6 to 8 ft.

RUGOSA ROSES

- ***ANTHONY WATERER**—Not fully double pink but an excellent landscape variety.



R. Hugonis.



Siberian Rugosa Rose.

- ***COMMON RUGOSA**—Single blooms; good foliage. 4 to 6 ft.
- ***F. J. GROOTENDORST**—Bright orange red flowers in clusters. Baby Rambler crossed with Rugosa. Carnation-like flowers. Free bloomer. Very popular.
- ***HANSA**—Deep violet red, extra large, very fragrant. Popular.
- ***SIR THOMAS LIPTON**—Pure white, fragrant.
- ***SIBERIAN RUGOSA**—Dark green, glossy, wrinkled leaves. Large red single flowers practically all summer followed by very large, red fruit hips which remain all winter. Does well in shade. Blooms June to October. Height 2 to 3 ft. Lower growing than Common Rugosa Rose.

DISTANCE APART to PLANT ROSES

Baby Ramblers	18 in.	H. T. Roses except Teplitz	18 in.
H. P. Roses	2 ft.	Gruss an Tep-	
Rugosa	3 to 4 ft.	litz	2 ft.
Hugonis	5 to 6 ft.		

"HOW TO PLANT" BOOK FREE

No longer need you worry about the correct planting of your nursery stock. With every order sent out by Marshalls Nurseries, a "How to Plant" booklet is included. This instructive booklet tells how to cut back, how to prepare the soil, correct spacing of plants, and other similar information. The numerous illustrations make the instructions easy to follow. This booklet is free with every order of Marshalls stock.





HARDY PERENNIAL FLOWERS



OUR list includes only the most desirable ones. There are hundreds of varieties and kinds, many are meritorious, but for the average bed, group or border, one will find the selection

that follows, suitable to ordinary purposes.

PERENNIALS (Herbaceous)

***ARTEMISIA, (Silver King)**—New. Its bright silver colored stems and foliage are of great value as a filler for bouquets. Height 30 in.

ASTER—(All single bloom).

***Blue Climax Aster**—Blooms September. October. Height 3 to 5 ft.

Rock Aster, (Aster alpinus)—Violet-blue flowers with golden centers in May and June. 8 inches. A very fine rock plant.

***White Climax Aster**—Blooms September. October. Height 4 ft.

***Tatarian Aster, (Aster tatarica)**—The tallest growing of the family. Much larger and more attractive foliage. Quite large flowers, blue to purple. September to November. Height 7 ft.

***BABYSBREATH, (Gypsophila paniculata)**—The mist-like bloom of white feathery flowers is excellent for trimming summer bouquets. Blooms July, August. Height 2 ft. Single variety only. Spread 3 ft.

PLANTING SUGGESTIONS

Ordinarily perennials are set 18 inches apart for the larger-growing and 15 inches for the dwarf plants. In planting a border, if one will mark his rows going each way so as to make squares, the number of plants is quickly ascertained, the arrangement as to height is easily arrived at and the grouping or planting made easy by alternating or varying a few inches from these rigid lines.

PLANTING DISTANCES

Babysbreath..Keep everything 2 ft. away from it.

Balloon flower	18 in.
Beebalm	12 in.
Columbine	12 in.
Coreopsis	18 in.
Shasta Daisy	18 in.
Painted Daisies	12 to 18 in.
Gaillardia	18 in.
Baby Iris	4 to 6 in.
Other Iris	12 to 18 in.
Larkspur	18 to 24 in.
Peonies	2½ to 3 ft.
Phlox	12 to 18 in.
Grass Pinks	12 in.

***BALLOON FLOWER** (*Platycodon grandiflorum*)—A very hardy and adaptable plant for either sun or shade, with rather large, open, bell-shaped flowers. We deliver the blue variety, unless the white is ordered. Balloon-shaped ball just before the flowers open. June, September. Height 3 ft.



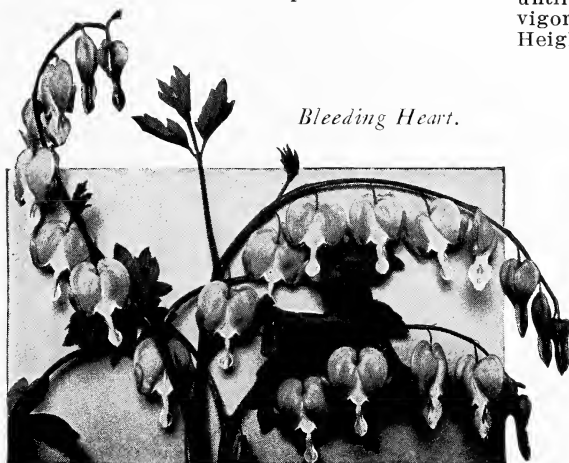
Balloon Flower.

***BEEBALM, Oswego** (*Monarda didyma*)—Strong plants, succeeding in any soil or position, with aromatic foliage. Bright red flowers during July and August. Height 2½ ft.

***BLEEDINGHEART, (Dicentra spectabilis)**—Large, rosy-red heart-shaped flowers, clustered linearly along drooping stems. Must have partial shade. Blooms May, June. Height 2 ft. Spread 4 ft.

BOLTONIA—*White *Boltonia* (*Boltonia asteroides*)—A tall perennial resembling wild aster, bearing thousands of white star-like flowers. Excellent for cutting. Blooms August, September. Height 4 to 5 ft.

BUTTERFLYBUSH, (Buddleia magnifica)—This is the Oxeye Butterfly bush. We do not list this as a shrub because it dies down like a peony. It is advisable to bank a little dirt around it for winter protection. Showy, fragrant lilac purple flowers in late summer. While slow in starting, it attains a height of 5 to 6 ft. each season. Blooms July to September.



Bleeding Heart.

CATNIP, Ground Catnip, (Nepeta mussini)—A prostrate Catnip for rock gardens.

COLUMBINE—

Colorado Columbine, (Aquilegia coerulea)—Known as Rocky Mountain Columbine. A vigorous grower with deep blue and white flowers in May and June. Not particular as to soil or location, thriving in sun or partial shade. Height 2 ft.

Golden Columbine, (Aquilegia chrysantha)—Flowers bright golden yellow, 2 to 3 inches across, tinted claret at the tips. Fragrant.

Blooms very early in April till August. Height 18 inches.

Long Spurred Columbine, (Aquilegia hybrida)—The daintiest of all perennials for cutting, with exquisite, long spurred flowers of delicate pastel shades in blue, white, yellow, pink and rose. In bloom over a long season, June and July. Height 2½ ft.

CORALBELLS, (Heuchera sanguinea)—A most charming perennial for the rock garden or border. Exquisite for cutting. The broad, rounded evergreen leaves are unusually handsome and a striking foil for the slender, airy spikes of tiny gay coral blossoms. June to September. Height 1½ ft.

***COREOPSIS, (Coreopsis lanceolata grandiflora)**—Golden yellow, daisy-like flowers borne on long, graceful stems. Blooms very freely from June until late fall if not allowed to seed. A vigorous grower. Excellent for cutting. Height 2 ft.

See list of perennials for all purposes on page 31.



Coreopsis.

*Shasta Daisy.*

CHRYSANTHEMUM, Common, (*Chrysanthemum hortorum*)—We have early flowering varieties that are not so likely to be caught with frost. Many plant on south side of a wall to force bloom. Flowers are 1½ to 2 inches across on varieties below. When the buds appear feed with liquid manure to help increase size. Also by pinching off most of the buds on each stem. Height 2 to 3 ft.

Early-Flowering Named Varieties

Autumn Glow—Rosy crimson.

Carrie—Golden yellow.

L'Argenteuilais—Chestnut brown.

Oconta—White.

Button Varieties

Real small blooms. Excellent for table decoration and for pot plants.

Snowdrop—The best pure white button.

Mitzi—Yellow button.

DAISIES—

***Giant Daisy, (*Chrysanthemum uliginosum*)**—Large white flowers. Blooms August to October. Height 4 to 5 ft.

Painted Daisy, (*Chrysanthemum coccineum*)—Colors varying from deep red through all shades of pink to pure white. Order assorted colors. Feathery foliage. Excellent for cut flowers. Blooms June, July. Height 1 to 2 ft.

Shasta Daisy, (*Chrysanthemum: Shasta*)—Very large flowers of pure white petals and yellow center. Excellent for cut flowers. Keep the flowers picked and they continue to bloom from June to September. Height 18 inches.

FERNS, Hardy—A northern strain, suitable for outdoor planting in shady location.

FLAX, Blue, (*Linum perenne*)—The foliage and flowers are very delicate and graceful and present the appearance of a small, feathery bush. Small, pearly blue flowers. Height 12 inches.

FORGET-ME-NOT, (*Myosotis alpestris*)—A dwarf, compact variety with pale blue flowers. Height 8 in. May, June.

***GAILLARDIA (*Gaillardia aristata*)**—One of the showiest and most profuse bloomers. Flowers red and yellow mixture in large daisy-like flowers. Good cut flowers. Blooms all summer. June to October. Height 18 inches.

***GAYFEATHER, Cattail Gayfeather, (*Liatris pycnostachya*)**—Unusual appearance, beautiful as well as odd. It blooms in mid-summer and throws up long, narrow spikes of rich glossy purple flowers, which last a long time. Attracts butterflies. Good for winter decoration. Blooms July-August. Height 4 ft.

***GOLDENGLow, (*Rudbeckia: Golden Glow*)**—Large, double, golden yellow flowers. Good for cutting, as the stems are long and the blooms are lasting. Blooms July, September. Height 5 to 6 ft.

GRASS—

Fountain Grass, (*Pennisetum ruppeli*)—A highly ornamental, tender grass, much prized for solitary garden specimens, or in masses.

***Ribbon Grass, (*Phalaris: Ribbon Grass*)**—Variegated foliage. Very hardy. Used for bordering beds. Height 8 inches.

***HARDY MARGUERITE (*Anthemis kelwayii*)**—Yellow daisy-like flowers produced all summer. Excellent for cutting. Height 2 ft.

HOLLYHOCK, Double—Colors mixed. Height 4 to 6 ft.



HOUSELEEK, Roof Houseleek, (Sempervivum tectorum) — Also called Hen and Chickens. Broad rosettes of cactus-like leaves about 3 inches tall, bearing graceful spikes of small dark pink bell flowers.

*IRIS

Its delicate beauty and wide range of exquisite hues have earned for the Iris the name of "Rainbow Flower". By grouping three or more plants of one color together, and arranging them in harmonious display, the resultant waves of color will truly resemble a rainbow. And what could be lovelier in springtime than a mass of these fragile blooms in the border or along a path? Irises are extremely easy to grow and are quite content in any location which is drained and sunny. Include some of the improved varieties in your Iris planting to give it new life and interest.

*GERMAN IRIS (Bearded Iris)

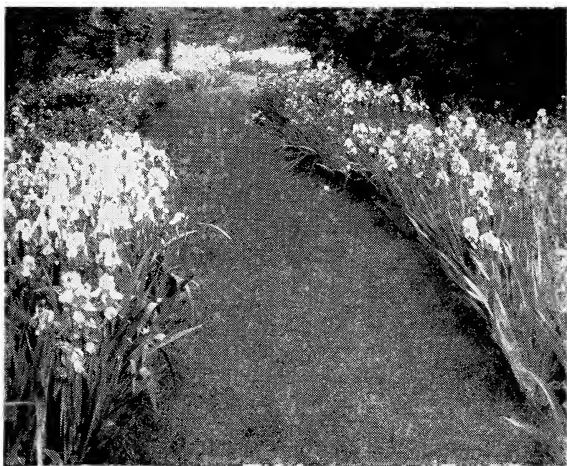
"S" refers to the three standard or upright curling petals; "F" to falls or drooping petals. The figures following the name of each variety indicate the rating given it by the American Iris Society.

Autumn King—It is a blue bicolor. Flowers large, blooms spring and fall. New.

Crusader, 8.5 — S lavender blue, F deeper tone. Height 40 inches.



Siberian Iris.



Plant Iris in mass for a gorgeous effect.

Fairy, 8.0—White delicately bordered blue and suffused. Tallest white. Sweetest scented Iris. Height 42 inches.

Honorabilis, 4.0—S golden yellow, F mahogany brown. Height 24 inches.

Lent. A. Williamson, 9.6—An excellent Iris. S broad, lavender violet, F rich royal purple with yellow beard. Height 40 inches.

Lord of June, 9.1—The color is practically solid light blue violet. Height 36 inches.

Perfection, 7.8—An old favorite. S lavender, F deep violet. Height 36 inches.

Princess Beatrice, 9.5—A variety of Pallida dalmatica. S light lavender, F deeper slightly tinged violet. Height 40 inches.

Queen Caterina, 9.0—Soft pink lavender. Midseason. A one-color Iris. Very fragrant.

Queen of May, 7.4—Soft lilac pink.

Sherwin-Wright, 7.8—Clear yellow variety. Bloom very fragrant and long lasting.

***BABY IRIS, Blue (Iris pumila caerulea)**—A very neat, low-growing Iris. Earliest of all, blooming ten days to two weeks before other Iris. Fine for edging and for rock gardens. April, May. Height 4 inches.

***BLUEFLAG IRIS (Iris versicolor)** — Can be planted directly in water. Will also thrive in the garden. Blooms late May. Height 2 ft.

***SIBERIAN IRIS** — Foliage light and graceful. Flowers are large and well formed, produced in great abundance. A gem for flower border or waterside. Blooms late May. Height 2 ft.

Snow Queen—Snow-white flowers.

Superba—Violet blue flowers.



Larkspur.

September. Its leaves are a glossy light green color and is grown most for its excellent foliage, which is produced in clumps. Height 2 ft.

***Blue Plantainlily, (*Hosta caerulea*)**—Broad green leaves; blue flowers in June. Height 1½ ft.

***Royal Lily (*Lilium regale*)**—White, slightly suffused with pink; with a beautiful glow of canary yellow at center, which continues part way up the trumpet. June-July. New. Hardier than most kinds.

***Tiger Lily (*Lilium tigrinum*)**—Salmon red lily, cov-

LANTERN PLANT, (*Physalis francheti*)—A unique and interesting novelty plant, grown for the high colored lantern-like fruits which cover the bush in late summer and autumn. These fruits average 1½ to 2 inches in diameter, are brilliant orange red when ripe. Branches of fruit may be dried for winter decoration. Do not plant with other perennials as they spread.

***LARKSPUR**—The richest and deepest blue of the flower kingdom. Perfectly hardy in any sunny, well drained soil, where they can remain undisturbed for years. By cutting off the flowers when in full bloom, new ones will appear. Fine for cut flowers. Combines well with white Phlox or Coreopsis.

Belladonna Larkspur, (*Delphinium belladonna*)—An old favorite, with uniformly transparent sky-blue flowers. Blooms June to September. Height 3 ft.

Bellamosa Larkspur, (*Delphinium bellamosa*)—Same habit of growth as above, but with flowers of deep blue color. Height 2½ ft.

Chinese Blue Larkspur, (*Delph. grand. chinense*)—A dwarf, blue, with fine feathery foliage. Height 2½ ft.

Chinese White Larkspur, (*Delphinium grand. alba*)—A dwarf white, with fine feathery foliage.

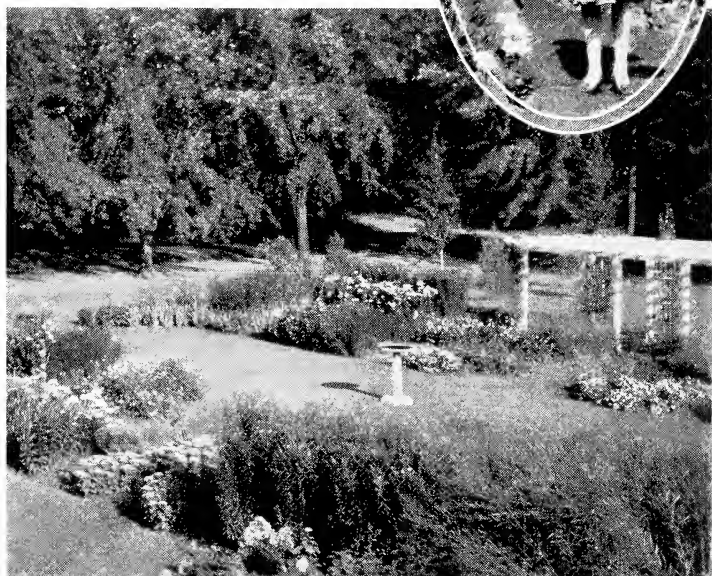
LILIES—

***Big Plantainlily, (*Hosta plantaginica grandiflora*)**—Very large, pure white, lily-shaped; fragrant flowers in August and



PLANNING makes for BEAUTY in the PERENNIAL GARDEN

Will your perennial garden be a mad riot of color early in the season and then settle down to just an occasional flare of bloom? It need not, for we will be glad to help you plan a perennial garden that will be an all-season delight.



ered with black, tiger-like spots. Blooms in August. Height 4 to 5 ft.

***Tiptop Lily** (*Lilium elegans*: **Tiptop**)—Very hardy, dwarf lilies, thriving in any garden and producing large, erect flowers of orange red, marked with black dots. Very showy planted in small groups. Blooms during June and July. Height 1½ to 2 ft.

***Lemon Daylily** (*Hemerocallis flava*)—Sweet-scented clear, full yellow. Flowers in June. Height 2½ ft.

Lily-of-the-Valley (*Convallaria majalis*)—Heavy dark green foliage. Prefers a cool, shaded corner. Sprays of drooping, pure white, wax-like, fragrant, bell-shaped flowers. Height 6 inches.

MALLOW MARVELS (*Hibiscus*: **Mallow Marvels**)—Habit of growth similar to Hollyhocks. Very large flowers, makes showy bloom. Colors are red, white and pink. Bloom July, September. Height 3 to 5 ft.



Lemon Day Lily.

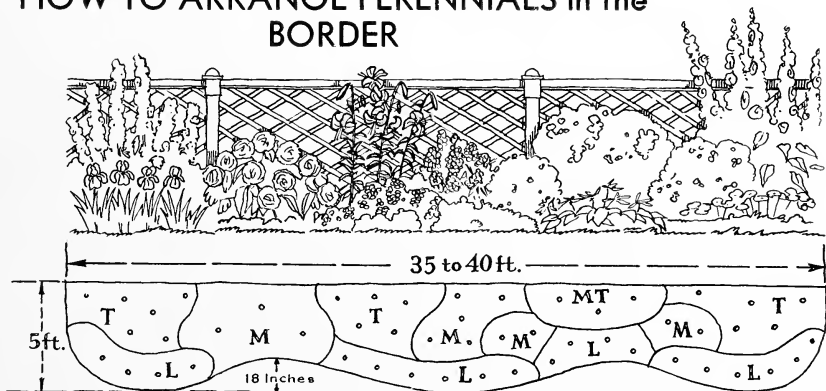
***MALTESE CROSS**, (*Lych-
nis chalcedonica*)—Heads of vivid scarlet flowers, resembling a cross. Blooms June, August. Height 2 to 3 ft.

PERENNIAL PEA, (*La-
thyrus latifolius*)—Col-
ors white, almost red
and soft pink. Order as-
sorted.



The Tiger Lily.

HOW TO ARRANGE PERENNIALS in the BORDER



The many lovely colors of perennials, and their variation of foliage, height, and blooming season, make it easy to arrange an attractive flower border. Perennials give a finer display when planted in groups of three or five or more. The average distance between plants should be two feet, but the smaller ones along the edge should be closer. The front line of the border is gracefully curved, except in very formal plantings, and the plants of vary-

ing heights give interest to the skyline. An attractive perennial border is illustrated above. This arrangement requires about 51 plants, the dots representing the individual plants. (L) indicates low-growers; (M) indicates medium-growers; (MT) indicates medium-tall plants; and (T) indicates tall plants for the background. Such a border is easy to plan and will contribute a note of gaiety to the garden throughout the season.

*PEONIES

The "old red piney", that charming, old-fashioned flower, is hardly as popular as it was in days now past, because the new, lovely and more delicately tinted varieties, which have been recently introduced, are crowding their old relative into the background. The Peony is very hardy. The average height is from 2 to 4 feet, each plant spreading out to almost the same distance. Below is a list of good named varieties.

The number after name of each variety is grade on basis of 10 perfection according to American Peony Society.

Duchess de Nemours. 8.1—A beautiful, early, almost pure white flower, with shadings of green at the base of the petals. Sometimes called a cream center. Very early, fragrant, should be in every planting. 2 or 3 days later than the Festiva Maxima.

Edulis Superba. 7.6—We believe it deserves a higher rating. It is the first early deep pink. Quite often in bloom for Memorial Day. The flowers are large, borne profusely on tall strong stems. A good cut flower.

Felix Crousse. 8.4—A deep rose red flower of medium size. A very profuse bloomer. There is an entire absence of stamens. One of the greatest of all cut flower reds. Late midseason.



Karl Rosefield.

Festiva Maxima. 9.3—Very popular. Large blooms on long stems. Purest paper white accented with an occasional flake of red in the center. Early, fragrant, full rose type.

Francois Ortegat. 6.7—Purple-crimson with golden center. Our best popular dark red. Midseason.

Karl Rosefield. 8.8—This is a brilliant and striking variety. It comes into bloom early midseason. The flowers are very large, semi-rose type, and slightly fragrant. Very desirable for cut flower purposes. One of the very best reds.

Le Cygne. 9.9—An almost perfect creamy-white. The highest rated peony.

Mons. Jules Elie. 9.3—Largest of the globe type varieties. An immense self colored flesh pink, shading just a trifle deeper towards the base of the petals. Great prominent broad guard petals enclose an immense ball of incurved narrower petals of the same color, all covered with an intense silvery sheen. This variety resembles a great chrysanthemum. A long keeper as a cut flower. Early midseason.

Mons. Martin Cahuzac. 8.8—If you wish the darkest red peony grown, this is the one to order. Flowers medium to large in size, semi-rose type with stamens. Color a deep maroon red. Sometimes called the black peony. Midseason.



For cut flowers or for showy border effect, there is nothing finer than the Peony.

Officinalis Rubra. Flora Plena—

The earliest peony, sometimes called the Decoration Day Peony. Not a very good grower and sold very little. Red.

Philomele. 7.7—A pink with a yellow center. Planted for variety and for landscape effect. Good bloomer and good for cutting.

Pres. Taft, (Reine Hortense). 8.7

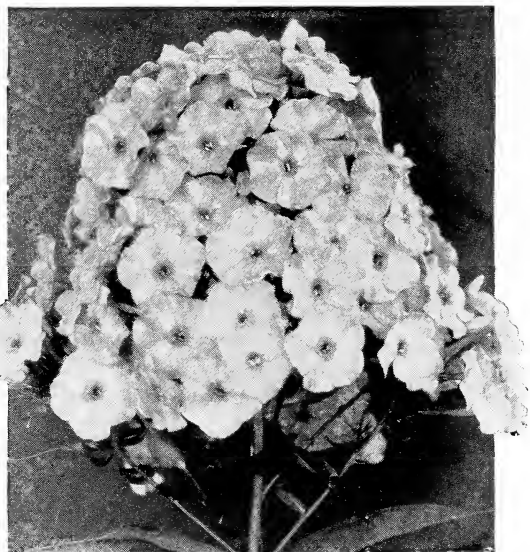
—This is a show flower. Tall growing variety, producing lots of large perfectly formed flowers on long stiff stems. The color is a uniform hydrangea pink minutely splashed on a white background. Also flecked with crimson. Midseason.

Richard Carvel. 8.8—On account of its extra early blooming, large size, and splendid qualities, this variety is growing in favor. It is beautiful and lasting, and on account of its delicate fragrance, is valuable as a cut flower. The best of all early dark reds. Early.

Rubra Superba. 7.2—Red, late, fragrant, medium height, rose type.

Solange. 9.7—Deep orange salmon overlaid with a delicate rich cream. Late.

Therese. 9.8—A very large somewhat loosely built flower with long narrow pointed petals. Large blooms, the color is a uniform light violet rose shade



Rijnstroom.

ing to a lilac white at center. Midseason. An almost perfect pink peony.

Tonrangelie. 9.4—A late delicate lavender pink.

Walter Faxon. 9.3—A clear self color, salmon pink. One of the greatest show flowers. Midseason. Semi-rose type.

Unnamed varieties—Red, white and pink.

*PHLOX

Perennial Phlox can be used to advantage in the hardy border, in large groups on the lawn, or planted in front of shrub groups, where by judicious pinching back and removing faded flowers, a constant succession of bloom may be had until frost. Good for cutting.

NAMED VARIETIES—HARDY PHLOX

Bridesmaid—White, pink center. Excellent for cutting.

Eclair—A purple crimson.

Jules Sandean—Large, fine, very free flowering. Pure watermelon pink. Dwarf.

Lassburg—Moderate height, flowers and trusses of extreme size, purest waxy white.

Pink Moss Phlox, (Phlox subulata rosea)—Ground-covering, creeping Phlox. Blooms in April, May.

Pyramid—Symmetrical head, pure white. Early and very hardy.

Rijnstroom—Fine for massing. Large flowers of rose color and pink.

R. P. Struthers—Cherry red, suffused with salmon.

Sir Edwin Landseer—A delightful blending of rosy carmine, soft red and salmon.

Unnamed Phlox—Red, white and pink.



Creeping Phlox—A useful rock and border plant.

PINKS—

Double Cluster Pink, (*Dianthus latifolius*)— Sometimes called the ever-blooming Sweet William. Is much like a Carnation. Has intense crimson double flowers. Good for edging; good for cutting. Bloom all summer, May to October. Height 12 inches.

*Sweet William.*

Grass Pink, (*Dianthus plumarius*)— Handsome blue foliage which forms pretty, grasslike tufts. In May and June many fragrant flowers, ranging from pink and white to red. 8 inches. For edging, for rockeries, walls and terraces.

Grenadin Carnation, (*Dianthus: Grenadin*)—Small carnation flowers. Very fragrant. Red, white and pink mixed. Order 3 to 6. Do not order by color.

Maiden Pink, (*Dianthus deltoides*)— Myriads of miniature bright pink flowers spring from rosettes of narrow, threadlike leaves in May and June and again more sparingly in the autumn. An exceptionally fine rock plant, forming a low spreading mass of slender foliage. Good for the foreground. Height 6 inches.

Sweet William, (*Dianthus barbatus*)—A quaint, old-fashioned posy from grandmother's garden, bearing in early June, great masses of bloom on stout stems a foot tall, white, rose, pink, red and crimson, ringed or eyed at the center. Plant in masses where it will seed itself.

SEA-LAVENDER, Bigleaf, (*Limonium latifolium*)— Sometimes listed *Statice latifolia*. Splendid for garden or rockery, producing panicles of tiny purplish blue flowers, which can be dried for winter bouquets. Bloom July, August. Height 2 ft.

SPEEDWELL, Clump, (*Veronica longifolia subsessilis*)—Perhaps one of the most attractive of blue-violet flowers for the border. Long spikes of blue flowers. July to September. Height 2 ft.

STONECROP—

Golden Moss, (*Sedum acre*)—This low tufted perennial spreads over the soil. The leaves are small, attractive, light green. The flowers, bright yellow in color, completely cover the plants

and open in June and July. Height 3 inches.

***Running Stonecrop, (*Sedum Stoloniferum*)**— Pink or white flowers. Trailing.

***Showy Stonecrop, (*Sedum spectabile*)**— Also called Liveforever. Thick, light green leaves, nearly evergreen. Flat cymes of rosy purple flowers. Blooms August, September. Height 15 inches.

Siebold Stonecrop, (*Sedum sieboldi*)—A charming little rock plant with broad glaucous leaves, margined with pink and prettily arranged in whorls of three along the short stems. Excellent for edging or rock work. 6 inches tall. Rose-pink flowers in August-September.

YARROW—

***Pearl Yarrow, (*Achillea: Pearl*)**—Double flowers in small round snow-white balls, profusely borne on branching leafy stems, forming a mass of flowers. Fine for cutting. Blooms all summer. Height 2 ft.

***Pink Yarrow, (*Achillea millefolium rosea*)**—Finely cut, deep green foliage. Pink flowers in dense heads all summer. Height 12 in.

***YUCCA, Common, (*Yucca filamentosa*)**—Stiff, broad, sword-shaped leaves. Remarkably drought-resistant. Place in front of shrubbery. White flowers in June, July. Height 3 to 5 ft.

Let Us Plan A Border for You

*Showy Stonecrop.*

QUICK REFERENCE LIST OF PERENNIALS for SPECIAL PURPOSES

DWARF Less Than 1 Ft.

Baby Iris
Ribbon Grass
Grass Pink
D. C. Pink
Stonecrop
Lily-of-the-Valley
Maiden Pink
Ground Catnip
Rock Aster
Roof Houseleek
Coralbells
Golden Moss
Moss Phlox
Blue Flax

LOW 1 to 2 Ft.

Beebalm
Bleedingheart
Columbine
Coreopsis
Painted Daisy
Shasta Daisy
Gaillardia
Iris in Var.
Plantainlily
Tiptop Lily
Sweet William
Sea Lavender
Yarrow
Lantern Plant
Grenadier Carnation
Jules Sandeau Phlox

MEDIUM 2 to 3 Ft.

Babysbreath
Balloonflower
Chrysanthemum
Hardy Ferns
Iris in Var.
Fountain Grass
Chinese Larkspur
Lemon Daylily
Maltese Cross
Peonies in Var.
Phlox in Var.

TALL 3 Ft. and Up

Asters
Boltonia
Butterflybush
Giant Daisy
Cattail Gayfeather
Goldenglow
Iris in Var.
Belladonna-Larkspur
Bellamosa-Larkspur
Tiger Lily
Mallow Marvels
Yucca
Hollyhocks

Twelve Leading Perennials for Cut-flowers

Babysbreath
Columbine
Coreopsis
Daisies
Gaillardia
Gayfeather
Iris
Larkspur
Pinks
Peonies
Phlox
Yarrow

Some Perennials Suited to Shade or Partial Shade

Balloonflower
Beebalm
Bleedingheart
Columbine
Iris
Larkspur
Lemon Lily
Lily-of-the-Valley
Plantainlily

Blue Flowering Perennials

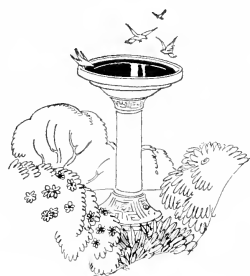
Colorado Columbine
Gayfeather
Iris in Var.
Blue Plantainlily
Sea-Lavender
Balloonflower
Larkspur in Var.
Blue Flax
Rock Aster

White Flowering Perennials

Shasta Daisy
Giant Daisy
Snow Queen Iris
Big Plantainlily
Lily-of-the-Valley
Pearl Yarrow
Royal Lily
Babysbreath
White Chinese Larkspur
Peonies in Var.
Asters in Var.
Yucca
Phlox in Var.

Pink Flowering Perennials

Bleedingheart
Grass Pinks in Var.
Stonecrop



Peonies in Var.
Phlox in Var.
Pink Boltonia
Hollyhocks

Red Flowering Perennials

Beebalm
Coralbells
Peonies in Var.
Phlox in Var.
Double Cluster Pink
Maltese Cross
Red Mallow Marvel

Yellow Flowering Perennials

Columbine
Gaillardia
Coreopsis
Lemon Daylily
Golden Glow

Plants Suitable for Rock Gardens

Columbine
Balloonflower
Pinks in Var.
Speedwell
Stonecrop
Yarrow
Baby Iris
Yucca
Gayfeather
Rock Aster
Roof Houseleek
Golden Moss
Ground Catnip
Blue Flax
Tiptop Lily
Moss Phlox
Lemon Lily
Lily-of-the-Valley
Coralbells
Hardy Marguerite

Biennials Which Re-seed Themselves

Hollyhock
Foxglove
Columbine
Sweet William

SUMMER FLOWERING BULBS and ROOTS



Will have to be taken up in fall after frost comes and stored in the basement where they will not freeze, and be replanted in spring. However much one may dislike to do this, we cannot dispense with the Canna, which is so

widely used for its tropical, decorative effect; with the Dahlia, which furnishes us with such a profusion of bloom from August until frost, or with the beautiful summer flowering Gladioli, so valuable for its generous supply of cut flowers, which, when cut in bud, will last ten days in the house.

Roots should be taken up before fall freezes and kept in a cool, dry cellar. Plant 4 to 6 inches deep late in April or early part of May.

CANNAS

Cannas are valued for their rich leaf color, brilliant flowers and long blooming qualities.

DAVID HARUM—3 ½ feet, bronze foliage, flowers fiery reddish orange.

KING HUMBERT—Large leaves of purple madder brown over bronze, crowned with immense heads of Orchid-like flowers, velvety orange-scarlet flecked carmine. Height 4 to 4 ½ ft.

***THE PRESIDENT**—4 ft. Flowers are immense; round, firm, often 7 inches across, of extra good quality and borne in the greatest profusion. The color is unfading, pure, glowing scarlet; foliage, rich green.

CITY OF PORTLAND—For outside row, green foliage, flowers pink. Height 3 ft.

RICHARD WALLACE—4 ft. Green foliage, canary yellow flowers. Good variety.



The President Canna.

CACTUS DAHLIAS

COUNTRESS OF LONSDALE—A peculiar but pleasing blending of salmon-pink and amber, a color difficult to describe. Flowers freely under all conditions.

PINK PEARL—Full, perfect form, with blunt quills, slightly waved. Lilac pink, with lighter tips and aureole; button center deep rose.

QUEEN OF YELLOWS—Pure saffron yellow, perfect form, and liberal in its bloom during an opportune season.

ICEBERG—Ivory white.

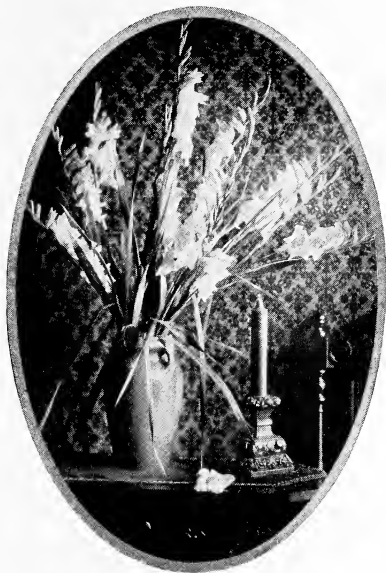
GEN. BULLER—Cardinal-red, each petal tipped with white.



Just another fine bunch of trees and shrubs growing at Marshall's for Nebraska homes.

CUT FLOWERS all SUMMER

For a continuous supply of Gladioli to cut and take indoors, plant a few bulbs at ten day intervals through June and July.



Gladioli—fine for cut flowers.

DECORATIVE DAHLIAS

A. D. LIVONI—Beautiful clear pink, of perfect form and very free.

MINA BURGIE—Dark red; a favorite for cutting.

CATHERINE DUER—Iridescent red; a favorite for cutting.

GRAND DUKE ALEXIS—Large, massive flowers, ivory-white, with a faint tinge of rose at the extremities of the petals.

JACK ROSE—Brilliant crimson red, rich and glowing, similar in shade to the popular "Jack" rose, which suggested its name.

YELLOW DUKE—A real good yellow.

GLADIOLI

ANNA EBERIUS—A good purple.

BARON HULOT—A deep violet blue.

CHICAGO—An early white.

E. J. SHAYLOR—Deep rose-pink.

MRS. FRANCIS KING—Light scarlet or flame color.

MRS. FRANK PENDLETON—Bright rose-pink on a pure white ground. A giant blotch of richest carmine red on lower petals.

ROSE ASH—Light pink.

SCHWABEN—A clear canary yellow.

ROCK GARDENS are the VOGUE

Let Our Landscape Department plan a Rock Garden for you

The vogue for rock gardening brings a new note of individuality to the modern outdoor living room. On even the smallest lot there is space for a bit of interesting rock work, for the compactness of a rockery is one of its greatest charms. Nearly every home grounds offers some natural opportunity for a rock garden. An uneven piece of ground, a hillside, a ravine, or the banks bordering a drive or walk—any of these may be transformed into a distinctive rock garden. Even a flat area may be graded to various levels and thus become the foundation of a rockery. But the building of a rock garden brings up many puzzling questions about the type of rocks to use, how to arrange them, the kinds of plants most suitable, and the preparation of the soil. Consult our Landscape Department in the planning and building of your rockery.





A fine block of young Elms ready for you.

TREES for SHADE and BEAUTY



GREATER attention than ever is being paid to the trees along the city's streets and it is well recognized that shade and shelter trees around the

home not only add to its beauty and comfort, but greatly increase the value of the property.

(*) indicates most hardy kinds.

PLANTING SUGGESTIONS—Plan to plant permanent trees 40 feet apart and those not so robust at 30 feet. Where quick growing trees are inter-planted 20 or 25 feet is suggested. Also there is a list on page 37, for the convenience of those who are in doubt of what to use.

***ASH, Green** (*Fraxinus lanceolata*)—A medium grower and valuable for planting in the streets or in parks. Does well for windbreak.

***BIRCH, Cutleaf Weeping Birch**—An elegant, erect tree, with slender, drooping branches and fine cut leaves. White bark. Very popular.

***BOXELDER**, (*Acer negundo*)—Used for shade and windbreak.

CATALPA—

Western Catalpa, (*Catalpa speciosa*)—Valuable for timber, fence posts, etc., where hardy. Best suited to rich, moist soil in Iowa and eastern half of Nebraska.

Umbrella Catalpa, (*Catalpa: Umbrella*)—Has been listed *Catalpa bungei*. Foliage large and glossy. Top-grafted on tall stems, it forms a perfect umbrella-shaped head and makes an effective tree for formal planting.

***CHERRY, Wild, Black**, (*Prunus serotina*)—Upright and rounded-headed. Slender, glossy leaves. Hardy.

See reference list of trees for all purposes on page 37.

CRAB—

The landscape and ornamental value of the flowering crab tree is not generally appreciated. As a specimen tree or planted in the border for height and background, the crab is superb.

Arnold Crab, (*Malus arnoldiana*)—Large semi-double rose-colored flowers, turning to white. Yellow fruit.

Bechtel Crab, (*Malus ioensis plena*)—Double flowering Crab. Large, pink, double, highly fragrant flowers. Green fruit. Height 10 to 20 ft.

Carmine Crab, (*Malus atrosanguinea*)—A low spreading tree, as wide as high. Carmine flowers produced before the foliage.

***Dolga Crab, (*Malus dolga*)**—Hansen variety. Brilliant fruit.

***Hopa Crab, (*Malus: Hopa*)**—Prof. N. E. Hansen variety. New flowering crab, with good foliage, red bud, with beautiful rose colored blossoms. The color of the leaves and bark liven up the landscape and give it a cheerful aspect thruout the year, the foliage for summer color and the reddish colored bark for winter scenery. Plant with tall growing shrubs or as a specimen tree. Height 15 to 20 ft. Very hardy.

ELM—

***American Elm, (*Ulmus americana*)**—Sometimes called White Elm. A noble spreading and drooping tree, suitable for shade and excellent for streets and drives.

***Vase Elm, (*Ulmus amer.-vase*)**—A particularly attractive vase type of American elm, propagated by grafting, which results in all trees being of uniform habit of growth. Hardy.



Flowering Crabs make beautiful specimens for lawn, garden or border.



Cutleaf Weeping Birch.



**MARSHALLS
"HOW TO PLANT"
BOOK MAKES
PLANTING EASY**

This easy-to-follow "How to Plant" booklet simplifies the matter of planting. All the important steps are carefully explained and clearly illustrated. A copy sent with every order of Marshalls Nursery stock.

SENT FREE

***Chinese Elm, (*Ulmus pumila*)**—It is especially adapted to dry plains. Should not be planted on low, wet land.

It grows very rapidly, almost as fast as Cottonwood. If let go, it climbs low and makes a splendid wind-break (and does it quick). Then, if trimmed and grown into a tree it makes a very ornamental shade tree, with its slender, almost wiry branches and beautiful small leaves. It comes in leaf very early in spring and holds its foliage late in fall, which adds to its value as a shade and ornamental tree. It withstands wind and sleet, being slow to break.

Take it all in all, it gives the best promise for this territory of any tree yet introduced. Six foot trees planted in the nursery in the spring grew in two seasons to 12-14 ft. trees. Trees at North Platte about 14 years old are 38 or 40 ft. high and beautiful trees.

Bridgeport, Nebraska, has Chinese Elms all over town. We consider it the best tree there. It seems to have no enemies and since it stands the drought, heat and cold so well we see no reason why it will not live a hundred years.



Chinese Elm.

Moline Elm, (*Ulmus*: *Moline*)—This is a new tree. Foliage similar to the American Elm, only somewhat larger. Bark is smooth and glossy. Trees grow more compact and upright. Propagated by budding, so all Moline are uniform in shape. In great demand as a street tree.

metrical grower. Especially suited to dry soils.

HONEYLOCUST—

***HACKBERRY, (*Celtis occidentalis*)**—Resembles Elm somewhat; foliage more pointed and a brighter glossy green; bark thick and rough; a sym-

***Common Honeylocust, (*Gleditsia triacanthos*)**—Forms a tall, round topped tree of uncommon airiness because of its small leaflets. Very thorny.

***Thornless Honeylocust, (*G. tri. inermis*)**—Same as above, but almost thornless.



TREES for the OUTDOOR LIVING ROOM

Whether you wish large trees for generous shade, flowering varieties for ornament, or distinctive trees for winter beauty, you will find them all here at Marshall's Nurseries.

Shade trees add beauty and comforting shade to the outdoor living room.



HANDY REFERENCE LIST of TREES FOR ALL PURPOSES

For Street or Avenue Planting

Elm
Moline Elm
Linden
Maples

Weeping Trees

Weeping Mulberry
Cut-leaved Weeping
Birch
Weeping Willow

Trees for Quick Effect

Catalpa
Silver Maple
Mulberry
Poplar
Willow
Boxelder

Trees That Flower

Catalpa
Red Bud
Linden
Crab Apple
Plum
Peking Lilac

Trees for Winter Beauty

Birch
Golden Willow
Evergreens

Trees With Attractive Autumn Foliage

Sugar Maple
Oaks

For Moist Places

Birch
Willow
Poplar
Oaks
Linden
Elm
Ash

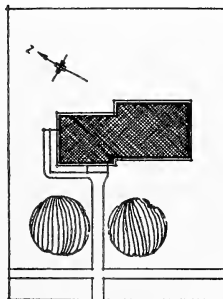
For Dry Places

Junipers
Mugho Pine
Elm
Ash
Locust
Russian-Olive
Hackberry

WHERE TO PLANT TREES

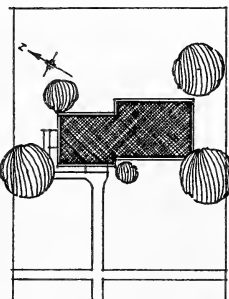
Trees planted about the house should accomplish the two-fold purpose of framing the view of the house, and providing shade at the right place at the time of day when it is needed. Trees planted nearer the corners of the house, rather than directly in front, will greatly enhance the appearance of the home and provide the much needed shade as well. Even on the shady side trees are needed to provide a leafy frame about the house. (See illustration).

Ordinarily trees should be planted sufficiently far apart to allow them to develop naturally. An exception is when a mass of foliage is desired to screen out an unsightly view. Small, ornamental trees can display their flower or fruit to advantage either on the lawn or in the border.



. WRONG .

Trees on one side only, planted so as to obstruct view to and from house.



. CORRECT .

Trees on all sides of the house planted near the corners will provide shade and frame the view to and from the house.

***LILAC, Peking, (*Syringa pekinensis*)**—White flowered small tree. Used for height in shrubby borders. Height 15 ft.

LINDEN, American, (*Tilia americana*)—A rapid growing, large sized tree, with a remarkably straight trunk; deep green heart-shaped leaves, and clusters of fragrant yellow flowers. Is splendid for lawn and street planting.

MAPLE—

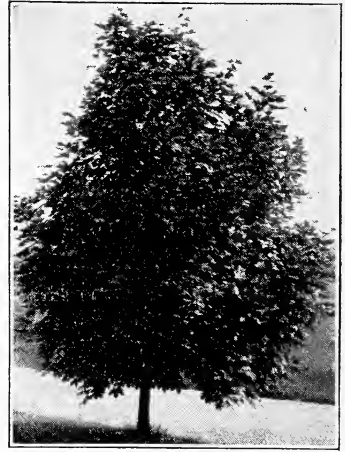
Silver Maple, (*Acer dasycarpum*)—Should not be confused with Silver Poplar. This is our common soft Maple. Rapid grower.

Blair Maple, (*Acer: Blair*)—A type of the common Maple perpetuated by budding. More upright habit of growth. Original tree growing at Blair, Neb.

Norway Maple, (*Acer platanoides*)—A hardwood tree which resembles the Sugar Maple in appearance. It is very symmetrical, with a round, dense head and dark green foliage. Makes a beautiful shade or street tree. Grows slower than Silver Maple.

Schwedler Maple, (*A. plat. schwedleri*)—The Norway Maple's beautiful leaves attract attention at all seasons, but are especially fine in spring, when their gleaming red and purple leaves contrast brightly with the delicate green of other trees. In midsummer they are purplish green, in autumn golden yellow.

Sugar Maple, (*Acer saccharum*)—Hard Maple, Iowa type. A beautiful, stately tree. A desirable shade tree where it does well.



Sugar Maple.

***MOUNTAIN-ASH, European, (*Sorbus aucuparia*)**—It is ornamental all through the season. Its compound pinnate foliage is soft and handsome in appearance and of a fine shade of green. Large flat heads of pure white flowers in June, followed by clusters of bright orange and red fruits, which remain long after the frost. Height 20 to 30 ft.

MULBERRY—

***Russian Mulberry, (*Morus tatarica*)**—Valuable for hedges and windbreaks around orchards and fruit plantations, as it bears every year, thus feeding the birds. Makes a rapid growth and is considered very good for posts.

Weeping Mulberry—A hardy tree, forming a perfect umbrella-shaped head.

OAK—

Pin Oak, (*Quercus palustris*)—Pyramidal in habit with stiff, horizontal branches. Easiest oak to transplant, grows faster than most other oaks. Leaves deep green, glossy, fully divided, turning handsome orange scarlet in fall.

Red Oak, (*Quercus rubra*)—A handsome tree, with wide spreading branches. Attractive bronze and red foliage in fall.

OLIVE—See Russian-Olive.

PLANETREE, American, (*Platanus occidentalis*)—Also called Sycamore. Do not recommend planting on account of blight.



Lombardy Poplar fine for accent.

PLUM—

Flowering Plum, (*Prunus triloba*)—Low, bushy, shrub-like tree, producing pink, double flowers.

***Newport Plum, (*Prunus: Newport*)**—We think this is the best standard purple leaf Plum.

POPLAR—

***Norway Poplar, (*Populus: Norway*)**—Our quickest growing shade tree. Green leaves similar to Cottonwood. Used considerably for quick effect along with slower growing trees. Grows in any soil, and very hardy.

***Volga Poplar, (*Populus: Volga*)**—Similar to the Lombardy Poplar, but better for this section. The tree grows upright and is used for bold high points in a planting and together for screen purposes. Approximate limb spread six to eight feet; height 20 to 30 feet.

***Silver Poplar, (*Populus alba*)**—Leaves are dark on upper side and pure white on lower side. Leaves resemble Maple and this tree is often incorrectly called Silver Maple. Drought resistant and used considerably in western Nebraska.

Bolleana Poplar, (*Populus alba bolleana*)—Leaves similar to Silver Poplar and habit of growth similar to Volga Poplar.

REDBUD, American, (*Cercis canadensis*)—Pink, pea-shaped blossoms before

the leaves unfold. Should be placed in protected position. Not very reliable.

***RUSSIAN-OLIVE, (*Elaeagnus angustifolia*)**—An ornamental tree of special value; attains a height of 30 feet or more; bark and leaves light green when young; bark becomes darker as the tree grows older, and the leaves more silvery white; it blooms profusely in June in small racemes, color of flower yellow. Fragrant, an excellent tree for semi-arid districts. Is used considerably for windbreak.

SYCAMORE—See Planetree.

***WALNUT, Black, (*Juglans nigra*)**—Has great economic value. Good lawn tree. Our best nut producer.

WILLOW—

***Golden Willow, (*Salix vitellina*)**—Its brilliant yellow twigs show up much in winter. Used for windbreaks.

***Laurel Willow, (*Salix pentandra*)**—One of the best willows for ornamental planting. Leaves large, glossy, green. Also used for windbreaks. Very hardy.

***Niobe Willow, (*Salix: Niobe*)**—Our hardest weeping willow. Has attractive yellow twigs for winter effect.

Pussy Willow, (*Salix caprea*)—A small shrub-like tree which is quick-growing and has furry catkins in spring which make it very attractive and desirable.



Weeping Willow as a background for the Outdoor Living Room.

WINDBREAKS for Protection



An effective Spruce windbreak.

THERE are many places throughout the Northwest where belt planting of trees is very desirable, to afford protection to the home orchard, farm and yard. Such plantings will also furnish fire wood—a point in many instances worthy of consideration. With land still plentiful it is doubtful if two or more acres can be put to better use than providing a shelter for the home and all the stock and farm buildings, in a climate where winds below the freezing point are blowing nearly half the year. The trimmings from a good sized grove will furnish summer wood, poles, posts, and timber.

This year we offer a new tree that is splendid for windbreaks. It is the Chinese Elm that grows almost as rapidly as the Cottonwood. Six ft. trees planted in the nursery in spring grew to 12-14 ft. trees in two seasons! The Chinese Elm adapts itself especially well to the dry Western prairies, and withstands wind and sleet, being slow to break. You'll be assured a fine windbreak if you plant Chinese Elm. Other trees adapted to dry soils are Ash, Laurel-leaved Willow and Russian Golden Willow. American Elm is almost equal in hardiness but not so useful for timber. In moist soils plant Soft Maple, which is valuable for firewood. Norway Poplar is a rapid, upright grower, while Russian Olive is a very hardy variety for a low windbreak.

Two rows of evergreens properly arranged will shut out the wind better than six rows of other trees. This is especially true in winter when the windbreak is needed most. Bull Pines will grow and thrive in the most severe locations, as well as Black Hills and Colorado Spruce, which are slower in growth. Scotch and Austrian Pine thrive over most of Nebraska and eastern South Dakota and if given care will average a 2 ft. growth yearly.



Evergreens for windbreak and ornamental planting growing in our nurseries.



Evergreen foundation planting. Residence of Geo. A. Marshall.

EVERGREENS



THE EVERGREENS are indispensable in some features of ornamental gardening. They are especially valuable for screens and windbreaks, for a background against which to group trees with beautifully colored leaves or branches, and for winter decoration. In fact, in the northern states the Pines, Spruces and other native Evergreens are so well adapted to the climate and soil, that they are quite as important in all branches of ornamental planting as deciduous trees and shrubs.

Evergreens are also very valuable for windbreaks. One or two rows about the building site will cut off the winds almost completely, and move your home a considerable distance south by making it warmer in fact, and by suggestions of warmth from their green color when everything else about the home appears dull and cold.

ARBORVITAE

AMERICAN ARBORVITAE—

American Arborvitae, (*Thuja occidentalis*)—A moist location is preferred. Stands trimming well. Grows bushy at bottom and tapering to top. Foliage is very soft and flexible and of a fine, deep green color.

Globe Arborvitae, (*Thuja globosa*)—Globe-shaped variety of American Arborvitae.

Pyramidal Arborvitae, (*Thuja occidentalis pyramidalis*)—Very narrow in habit. The color, as a rule, is much greener in winter than the American Arborvitae and the foliage is more dense. Hardy.

Ware Arborvitae, (*Thuja occidentalis wareana*)—It matures at 6 to 8 ft. Conical in outline, dark green foliage. A symmetrical, compact grower. Hardy.



Pyramidal Arborvitae

ORIENTAL (Chinese) ARBORVITAE—

Oriental Arborvitae, (*Thuja orientalis*)—This has the typical pressed foliage of the Arborvitae family, but is inclined to branch erect, forming in "folds" about the stems of the plant. Recommended for south of Omaha. Stands heat very well.

Compact Oriental Arborvitae, (*Thuja orientalis compacta*)—A very compact upright type of Oriental Arborvitae.

FIR

Balsam Fir, (*Abies balsamea*)—A very pretty, narrow, upright tree. Used to best advantage in partial shade. Adapted to eastern Nebraska, South Dakota, and Iowa. Height 20 to 40 ft.

***Douglas Fir, (*Pseudotsuga douglasii*)**—*Pseudotsuga* means "like Hemlock", or "false Hemlock". The typical form of young trees is an open, broad, sharp pointed pyramid; the lower branches are straight or somewhat drooping. It reaches 60 feet or more in height, with a spread of branches from 12 to 18 feet. It is a rapid grower and thrives well in almost any situation. Plant with plenty of room for future development. The Fir is a symbol of rugged strength, of endurance and permanency. Hardy.

***White Fir, (*Abies concolor*)**—Both the upper and under sides of the needles are beautiful grayish-blue. Is showiest of all Firs, because it is nearest to blue. It retains its lower branches, has no insect enemies, and is the best Fir tree



Abies Concolor—White Fir.

to withstand heat and drought. It retains a distinctly pyramidal outline and is branched to the base. One of the most beautiful of all evergreens for specimen planting. Hardy.

***JUNIPER**

***Cannart Juniper, (*Juniperus virginiana cannarti*)**—This is a pyramidal, compact grower of medium size, reaching

HOW TO SELECT EVERGREENS

FOR YOUR convenience in selecting and placing evergreens, we have grouped them here according to their general shape and form. The illustrations will help you in choosing the proper varieties for each purpose, and enable you to secure much more pleasing results.



Group 1.



Group 2.

Group 1. These evergreens are alike only in their general shape or outline. Most of them are adaptable for specimens on the lawn, massing in groups, or for screen plantings. Included in this group are Douglas Fir, White Fir, White Spruce, Black Hills Spruce, Colorado Spruce and Austrian Pine.

Group 2. Medium-height growers for backgrounds and foundation plantings. Useful to give height at corners and accent at each side of a doorway, gateway or garden entrance. Masses of Juniper and Arborvitae are also used for screen plantings and informal groupings. This group includes Virginia Juniper and American Arborvitae.

Group 3. Upright columnar varieties for accent purposes and formal effects in the foundation or garden. Chinese and Colorado Junipers, and Pyramidal Arborvitae come in this group.

Group 4. This group comprises the many fine dwarf growers which are more or less globular, such as Mugho Pine and Globe Arborvitae.

Group 5. These dwarf growers are between the creeping Juniper and the upright growers, and are desirable for foundation planting. Pfitzer's and Savin Juniper are included in this group.

Group 6. Creeping varieties of Juniper are at home on slopes, or wherever a low carpet of evergreen foliage is desirable. Creeping Juniper and Waukegan Juniper are suggested.



Group 3.



Group 4.



Group 5.



Group 6.

15 to 20 feet. With only a little trimming each spring can be kept at any size desired. It has rich green heavily tufted foliage. Bears blue and silver berries which adhere late in autumn and are enjoyed by birds. Used for a tall informal accent. Hardy.

***Chinese Juniper, (*Juniperus chinensis*)**

—As a general rule, plants grow about 15 to 20 feet in height, with a spread of three to five feet. Bright green foliage. Small violet-brown berries. Hardy.

***Colorado Juniper, (*Juniperus scopulorum*)**

—Silvery-blue color. Narrow, compact and symmetrical. It has one single stem, in contrast to some varieties of Juniper with several stems. This makes it safe from heavy snows and wind. The inner foliage remains a good, healthy color thru the tree. Very useful tree. Very hardy.

***Column Chinese Juniper, (*Juniperus chinensis pyramidalis*)**

—A variety of above which reaches approximately 20 feet in height when fully grown. Extremely narrow. Used for sentinels and accent trees. Does well excepting in too shady a position or damp ground. Hardy.

***Virginia Juniper, (*Juniperus virginiana*)**

—Also called Redcedar. While this variety grows in various shapes, we

have the upright type.

In season the tree bears bright blue and silvery berries, which are a great attraction to birds. Very hardy.

The early spring coloring is very bright green, gradually darkening during the summer. Is easy to grow and used considerably in landscape work. Do not recommend for windbreaks on account of cedar rust.

Silver Red Cedar, (*Juniperus virginiana glauca*)

—This is a variety of Red Cedar having a glaucous blue color, especially attractive during the growing season. It's color contrast with other evergreens makes it very attractive, and desirable for specimen planting and for landscape grouping. It grows rapidly and the long, slender branches produce a graceful effect. By early trimming in the nursery, the branches are stiffened and trees grow compact and uniform. Can supply them grown both ways. Ultimate height 15 to 20 feet, but they may be maintained at a much smaller size by trimming. Very hardy.

***DWARF JUNIPER**

***Creeping Juniper, (*Juniperus horizontalis*)**

—Our variety is a prostrate type of good green; native of the Black Hills. Very hardy.

A foundation and entrance planting of *Pfitzer Juniper* and *Arbovitae*.





Creeping Juniper admirably used on slope along steps.



PLANT A LIVING CHRISTMAS TREE

A living Christmas tree in the garden, with snow crystals gleaming amid the twinkle of its colorful lights—what could be more cheery in the winter landscape?

Start your living Christmas tree now—you will enjoy watching it grow up with your children. Each year it will increase in beauty and will bring untold delight to your family and the entire neighborhood. Let a living Christmas tree carry the real meaning of the holiday spirit throughout the year.

Any one of the following three varieties of evergreens will make an attractive living Christmas tree—

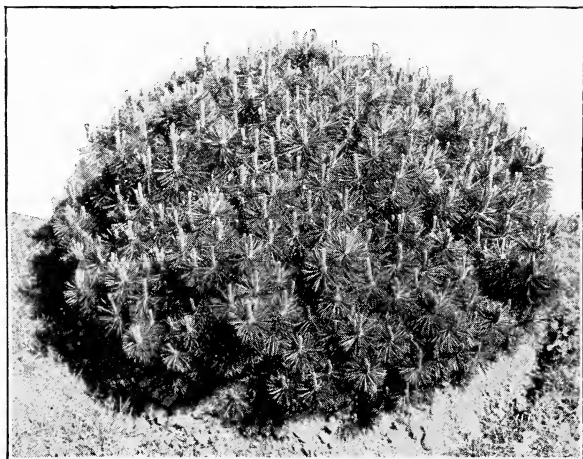
White Spruce
Green Colorado Spruce
Douglas Fir

***Globe Colorado Juniper, (*Juniperus scopulorum globosa*)**—Globe form kept this way by shearing.

***Globe Virginia Juniper**—Globe variety of Virginia Juniper.

***Pfitzer Juniper, (*Juniperus chinensis pfitzeriana*)**—We grow this in a low, broad, irregular form, and stake some up to assume a more upright habit. While we know of them growing 6 to 8 feet high and wide, they can be easily kept back by shearing. Our strain is a deep green color with a grayish cast and having a strong, vigorous type of foliage. Can be grown most anywhere. Very hardy.

***Savin Juniper, (*Juniperus sabina*)**—Low, many-branched shrub, usually growing not over 3 or 4 feet high, but sometimes reaching a larger size in old trees. Its branches are spreading, dense, thickly covered with branchlets and heavily clothed with short, tufted foliage. The color is dark green at all seasons of the year. Its berries are blackish-purple in color about the size of currants. Place 4 to 6 feet apart in groupings. Very good. Can be easily trimmed and kept small. Very hardy.



Mugho Pine (excellent for foundation planting).

***Spiny Greek Juniper, (*Juniperus excelsa stricta*)**

—This beautiful variety forms a dense, narrow conical head, tapering gradually from the ground to a sharp terminal point, and is of a fine glaucous color. The growth is slow so that the tree is well adapted for foundation plantings, boxes or tubs, rock gardens or other situations where small or dwarf trees are required. Hardy.

***Waukegan Juniper, (*Juniperus horizontalis douglasii*)**

—Its unique point of merit is its color. During the summer months, a soft blue turning to a purplish-bronze in the autumn. A prostrate type. Hardy.

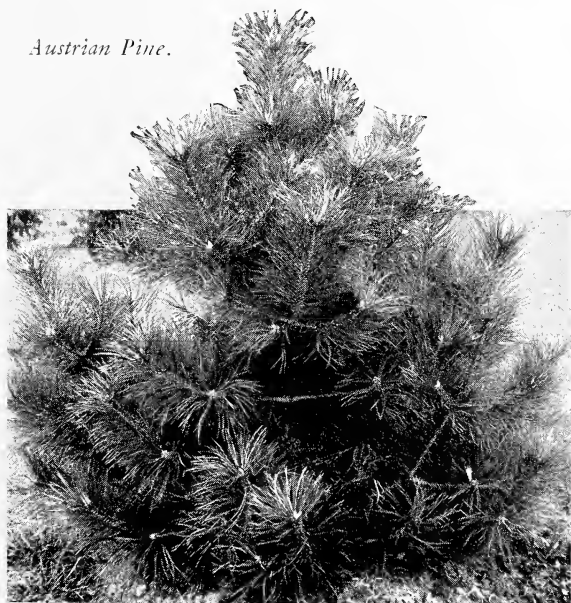
***PINE**

***Austrian Pine, (*Pinus nigra*)**—The leaves are two in a sheath, straight and slender, from 4 to 5 inches long, and of such a deep rich green color that some call it the "Black Pine". No tree shows such remarkable resistance to the trying conditions of city planting. Coal gas and smoky atmospheres have no effect on its growth. It makes a tall tree in time. Very hardy.

Jack Pine, (*Pinus banksiana*)—Grows 50 feet. Valuable for planting on dry and sandy soil; picturesque growth. Especially valuable for windbreaks.

***Mugho Pine, (*Pinus montana mughus*)**—It seldom grows over 4 to 5 feet tall, but spreads out 6, 8 or more feet in diameter when fully grown. By annual shearing it can be kept as small as desired. The color is deep green in summer and winter. It is free from insects or pests of any kind and will grow in almost any location. Very hardy.

Austrian Pine.



ARBOR VITAE



JUNIPER

**FOLIAGE of
EVERGREENS**

Four common types are
are illustrated above.

The Pine. Long, narrow needles borne in clusters, having 3 to 5 needles in a bundle.

The Spruce. The short, four-sided needles are stiff and pointed, protruding from all sides of the stem.

The Arborvitae (Called White Cedar in the North). Leaves are small and scale-like on fern-like foliage shoots. Foliage is soft and flexible.

The Juniper. Junipers include Red Cedars and similar varieties. Foliage has many variations in the different varieties. The twigs are slender and the leaves are small, scale-like or dagger-like, opposite or whorled.

***PINE—Continued**

***Bull Pine, (*Pinus ponderosa*)**—50 to 75 feet. Resembles Austrian Pine. Very fine. Native of Northwestern Nebraska and very hardy.

Scotch Pine, (*Pinus sylvestris*)—Tall, seldom grows straight and the branches shoot out rather obliquely. Used some for windbreaks. Bark brownish red. Very hardy.

***SPRUCE**

***Black Hills Spruce, (*Picea canadensis albertiana*)**—Similar to White Spruce except more compact in habit of growth. Very hardy and especially adapted to Nebraska and Dakota conditions.

***Colorado Spruce, (*Picea pungens*)**—We have these in three shades of color; green, fair blue, and shiner. A favorite. Very hardy.

Norway Spruce, (*Picea excelsa*)—The sharp, pointed leaves are an inch or less in length and dark green in color. The general habit is tall, with regularly branched layers or whorls of branches. It branches close to the ground and makes a slightly sweeping or drooping appearance. The growth is rapid; under favorable conditions it will grow one to two feet each season. Recommended for eastern Nebraska, S. Dakota and Iowa.

***White Spruce, (*Picea canadensis*)**—Grows 25 to 50 feet high. A compact and upright grower of great longevity. It will grow on a great variety of soils, bear crowding well, and also stand severe trimming. Especially suitable for tall backgrounds, shelters, windbreaks and tall screens. When it is desired to develop single specimens, they should be allowed 12 to 15 feet for full spread of the branches. It is fairly rapid in growth, with light green foliage, slightly tinged with blue. Very hardy.



WE MAKE SKETCHES for

FOUNDATION
PLANTINGS
ROSE BEDS
PEONY BEDS
PERENNIAL BEDS
SCREEN PLANTINGS
POOL PLANTINGS
ROCK GARDENS

NO PLANTING
TOO LARGE
or TOO SMALL



The John Monnich home, Fremont, Nebraska, six weeks after planting. Note the fine specimens of Colorado Spruce, Norway Spruce and Douglas Fir, all from Marshall's Nurseries.



We believe it pays to plant Apples. The above is a picture of our recently planted 100 acre orchard at Arlington.

FRUIT DEPARTMENT



IN this handbook will be found only those varieties which have been thoroughly tried, tested and found reliable and satisfactory in every respect. Everything offered you in this handbook has our hearty endorsement.

On every farm there are suitable locations for orchards. Ground now idle may be made to yield a profit, and at a very small initial expense.

The trees you buy from us are guaranteed to come from the strongest, most vigorous stock, and, with reasonable care, you are certain of a full measure of success.

As nurserymen and practical orchardists we have accumulated a wealth of experience and knowledge which is made available to you through our representatives.

APPLES YIELD PROFITABLE RETURNS

THE earlier varieties ripen about the last of June, and the later sorts can be kept until that season.

Every farm home should have a family orchard. The hardier varieties will thrive and bear fruit in Nebraska and adjoining states even where climatic conditions are most severe. No farm home plan is complete or desirable without its quota of apple trees. Twenty-five to fifty trees occupy only a portion of an acre of ground and will furnish the family with an ample supply, year after year.

Even the city home can profit by planting fruit trees. They are very desirable for rear lawn planting where their shade is welcome and their beautiful and fragrant flowers are always a joy. And what is nicer than to be able to pick some fresh fruit from your own garden?

Commercial apple growing is very profitable in the more favored sections of the territory. The rolling land adjacent to the Missouri river (one to two tiers of counties from the river), is particularly adapted for commercial orcharding.

We have cut down our list of varieties and are growing and offering only such sorts as have been thoroughly tested. The varieties that are really valuable in the Central West are described quite fully, while those of less value are described more briefly.

(*) The very hardiest varieties are marked with an asterisk. Keep these in mind when making selections for the North and West, where climate is severe and rainfall light.

Plant 25 to 35 ft. apart.

APPLES

Continued

*Grow your own
fruit — it tastes
better.*



SUMMER APPLES

***ANOKA APPLE**—New dwarf variety, fully as good as Duchess. Fruit large, ripening in August. Splendid for cooking. Can be planted in the small yard. Attractive bloom. Very hardy. A Prof. Hansen variety. Bears second year. Height 10 to 15 ft.

***LIVELAND (Liveland Raspberry)**—It is one of the earliest to ripen, usually being at its best in late July. The fruit is medium to large, splashed and shaded with red; flesh stained with red, fine, tender, juicy and slightly tart. It is a fine dessert apple and makes excellent sauce, pies and jelly. Bears young.

***OLDENBURG (Duchess)** — Fruit is large, striped and beautiful, ripening in August, but makes excellent sauce and pies as early as July, when only half matured. It contains too much acid to be a good eating apple, but should be in every home orchard for cooking. A good annual bearer. Bears young. Very hardy.

***WILSON'S RED JUNE**—One of the earliest apples. Small to medium. Larger than old fashioned Red June. Heavy bearer. June to July.

***YELLOW TRANSPARENT**—Tree very hardy; an early and annual bearer. Fruit is large, pale waxen yellow, beautiful. Flesh white, tender, fine grained, of splendid quality. It is a favorite early dessert apple and is also suitable for cooking. Season July 15 to 20th.

Should have a place in every home orchard.

***CHENANGO (Strawberry)**—Fruit medium size, oblong; skin whitish, splashed and mottled with crimson. A splendid table apple. Tree moderately hardy and good annual bearer.

FALL APPLES

***WEALTHY** — Fruit large, variegated red, beautiful; splendid for eating; unsurpassed for cooking, jelly, drying or butter. Commences to bear young and is a heavy annual bearer. This variety should be in every orchard, family or commercial. September.

***HIBERNAL**—Tree vigorous, sturdy and a good early bearer. Fruit large to very large, greenish-yellow, with dull bronze red on sunny side; flesh tart, juicy, very good for sauce, baking and jelly. This is one of the ironclads for sections of extreme cold and semi-arid climates. October to December.

***MAIDEN BLUSH**—It scores high for pies, dumplings, jelly and marmalade, and is well up the list for sauce. It is also one of the best dessert or eating apples. It is mild in flavor, the flesh is fine grained and juicy and the aroma is very pleasing. It is a beautiful waxen yellow, with pink cheek. Fruit is medium to large, flat. The tree is quite hardy and is recommended for planting except in the extreme north and west parts of the Central West. August and September.

RAMSDELL—Annual crops of large, handsome fruit, conical, splashed and dark striped with dark red; flesh very tender, mellow, unusually sweet and rich, excellent. Fine for dessert or pickling and preserving. Tree very vigorous and comes into bearing early. October to December.

***McINTOSH**—A choice variety of the Fameuse type. Tree vigorous, with spreading head; a good annual bearer. Fruit above medium to large, highly perfumed; smooth, polished yellow, almost covered with brilliant solid crimson; flesh snow-white, very good quality.

***UTTER**—Large, good quality. September to October. Perfectly hardy.

WINTER APPLES

DELICIOUS—This variety is one of the most popular, if not the most popular dessert or eating apple on the market. Is fully as hardy as Winesap and should be given a place in every home orchard in the eastern half of Nebraska, Iowa and south and east. It is a valuable commercial variety in the Missouri River sections, from Sioux City south.

SOLID RED DELICIOUS—This is a new red Delicious that colors solid red all over rather than in stripes like common Delicious. It colors earlier and can be picked while in prime condition and thereby keeps better than Delicious which quite often is left on the tree longer than it should be in order to get the desired color. Tree and habits of bearing the same as Delicious.

GANO—This variety is supposed to be a cross between Ben Davis and Jonathan. It resembles Ben Davis very closely both in tree and fruit, except the color in which the red is evenly over-spread and shows no inclination to be striped. In hardiness, keeping qualities and season it is very similar to Ben Davis. This variety is preferred by

some commercial growers on account of its better color.

GRIMES (Grimes Golden)—Medium to large, bright yellow, with pink cheek; flesh fine grained, juicy, with a very pleasing spicy flavor. For pies, sauce and dumplings, is excellent. Good eating apple. Keeps in storage until January.

JONATHAN—This variety is probably better known to average consumers of dessert apples than any other variety. It is recognized on all markets of the country as one of the best among the few leaders of high quality eating apples. The fruit is medium size, red and beautiful. The tree is slightly slow of growth when young, but grows stronger as it attains age. It bears young and abundantly. It is quite hardy and thrives in all of the Central West except in the drier portions of the northwest part. Season November to February.

KING DAVID—An improved Jonathan, as to color and productiveness; not quite as good quality. Medium size; dark red. Comes into bearing young.

***NORTH WESTERN (Northwestern Greening)**—Vigorous grower and very hardy; fruit large, smooth and handsome, of a greenish-yellow color. In favor wherever grown; a valuable variety. Indispensable north.

***SALOME**—Its hardiness, long keeping, good quality, uniform size, makes it valuable for the North and Northwest. Should be in every orchard. December to March.

TOLMAN—Medium, pale yellow, firm, rich and very sweet. October to December.

TURLEY—Winesap family. Large solid dark red. Tender, juicy, mild. Good for eating and cooking. Tree much better than Stayman Winesap.



HOW TO SPACE FRUITS

Apples 25 to 30 ft.
Pears 20 to 25 ft.
Dwarf Pears 8 to 12 ft.
Cherries 12 to 20 ft.
Plums 12 to 18 ft.
(Bush Plums may be closer if desired.)
Peaches 12 to 20 ft.
Grapes 8 ft. apart in row; rows about 6 ft. apart.

Gooseberries and Currants... 4 ft. both ways
Raspberries and Blackberries 3 to 4 ft. apart in row, rows 5 to 6 ft.
Strawberries 12 to 15 in. apart in row, rows 3 to 3½ ft.
Asparagus 12 to 18 in. each way
Rhubarb 3 ft. each way

WINESAP—Medium size, dark red, juicy, mild. A favorite late winter apple and a leading commercial variety on all markets, as well as a very popular home apple in the West. Should be planted liberally both in commercial and home orchards south of the Nebraska-Dakota state line and east of 100th principal meridian. Is a high-class dessert apple; also very good for sauce, pies, jelly and marmalade. December to April.

***WINDSOR (Windsor Chief)**—Medium to large; greenish-yellow, suffused with red splashes, becoming quite red when ripe; flesh pale yellow, sometimes streaked with red; fine grained; juicy, mild, quality excellent. Is very much esteemed as a dessert apple. Fine for baking. Tree an upright, moderate grower, becoming stronger as it attains age. Early annual bearer; very prolific. December to March. The highest award was won at the Paris Exposition in 1900 from apples of this variety grown in our orchards near Arlington.

MISCELLANEOUS LIST—

Arkansas (Mammoth Black Twig)
Iowa Blush
Fameuse (Snow)
Missouri (Mo. Pippin)
Northern Spy
Ralls (Janet or Geniton)
York Imperial
Virginia Beauty
Stayman Winesap
Ben Davis

CRAB APPLES

Crab Apples succeed equally well in all sections, and are valuable for cider, preserves, jelly, pickles, and some of the improved sorts are excellent for eating.

(*) Asterisks indicate the most hardy varieties.

***FLORENCE**—Fruit waxen, yellow and red, medium size, very handsome and good quality. Fine for jellies, preserves and pickles. Tree perfectly hardy; is an early and annual bearer. September.

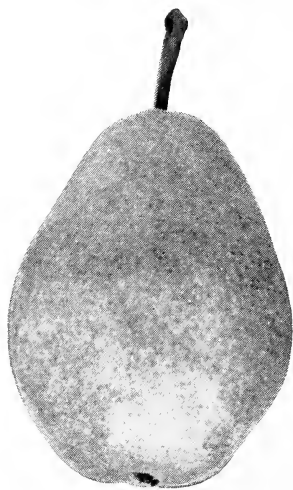
HYSLOP—Large, dark red, sub-acid; bears its fruit in clusters; good eating and cooking; very hardy; very popular. When over-ripe, becomes "floury". September.

***WHITNEY**—One of the largest, glossy green, splashed with carmine; firm and juicy; best quality; an iron-clad; a great bearer. Ripens in August. Makes a fine white cider. Fine for preserves and jellies.

***DOLGA**—Hansen variety. Small. Brilliant red fruit. Excellent for jelly and pickling.

SPRAYING MADE EASY

We furnish a pamphlet which tells all about spraying. Ask for it.



Kieffer Pear.

PEARS A DELICIOUS EATING FRUIT

PEAR growing, at one time, was considered a failure in Nebraska. With better knowledge of varieties and culture, pears are succeeding to such a degree that considerable commercial planting has been done in eastern Nebraska of recent years. We have faith in a carefully selected list of pears when properly cared for. Plant only two or three varieties; try to get well ripened growth; give only fair cultivation. Be content with an annual growth of from twelve to eighteen inches. Rank, late growth is often the cause of disease. Plant four or five inches deeper than stood in nursery, and twelve to eighteen feet apart.

(*) The hardest varieties marked with asterisk.

STANDARD PEARS

LINCOLN—Large size, with often a beautiful blush to the sun; buttery, very juicy and high flavored; bears early and abundantly. Similar to Bartlett but better tree in this territory. August.

CLAPP FAVORITE—This is a seedling of Bartlett and earlier ripening. It is lemon yellow in color, with brown dots. In quality it is almost the equal of its parent.

***DUCHESS**—Is very large, dull greenish yellow, streaked and spotted with russet. Flesh white, buttery and very juicy; rich; very excellent flavor. This variety and Louise, when grown as dwarfs, are more profitable than standard sorts.

***FLEMISH**—Large, red cheeked, beautiful, excellent quality, productive; one of the hardiest; very popular in the West.

***KIEFFER**—Tree has large, dark green, glossy leaves, and is of itself very ornamental; an early and annual bearer; the fruit is showy, valuable for canning, and never rots at the core. Is nearly blight-proof. October and November.

SECKEL—Small, but of the highest flavor; a standard of excellence; a slow grower, but bears early. Ripens last of August. Productive.

DWARF PEAR TREES

The pear is one fruit that can be grown profitably as a dwarf tree. It dif-

fers from a standard tree in that it is grafted on a quince root. This retards its growth and makes a dwarf tree. This slower growth makes it more resistant to blight and other pear tree troubles than the standards, which grow more rapidly. It also causes the tree to bear earlier, sometimes producing fruit the second year, and often quite heavily the third and fourth years after planting. They may be planted much closer (8 to 12 feet apart) than the standards, which makes them very desirable for city planting and for a limited space on home grounds. The Duchess is the best suited variety for dwarfing. A few dwarf pear trees should be in every home orchard or garden in the Middle West.

DUCHESS—Described among Standard Pears.

CLAPP FAVORITE—Described among Standard Pears.

KIEFFER—Described among Standard Pears.

SECKEL—Described among Standard Pears.

CHERRIES

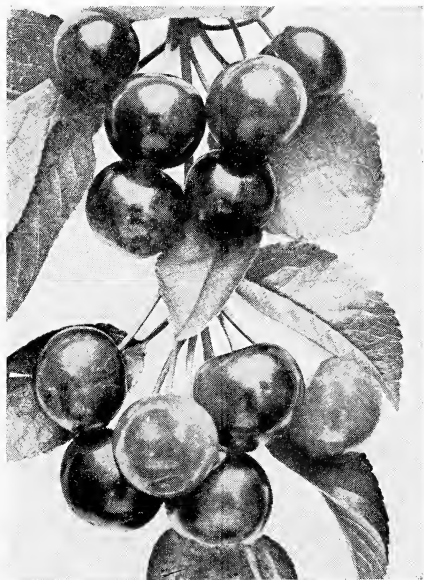
The FRUIT of MANY USES

EVERY home owner, whether in city, village or country, can plant cherries. Every housewife likes them for canning. They are one of the first fruits to ripen and one of the most resistant to insects and disease. Plant a few each year. Plant twelve to twenty feet apart.

MAY DUKE—This is the most popular of all the Dukes and is doing well here. An upright, beautiful grower, and bears well. Fruit large, oblate, dark red, early. Is not affected by the leaf rust so destructive in wet seasons. Sweeter than Richmond and Montmorency. Is fine to eat from the hand as well as for canning.

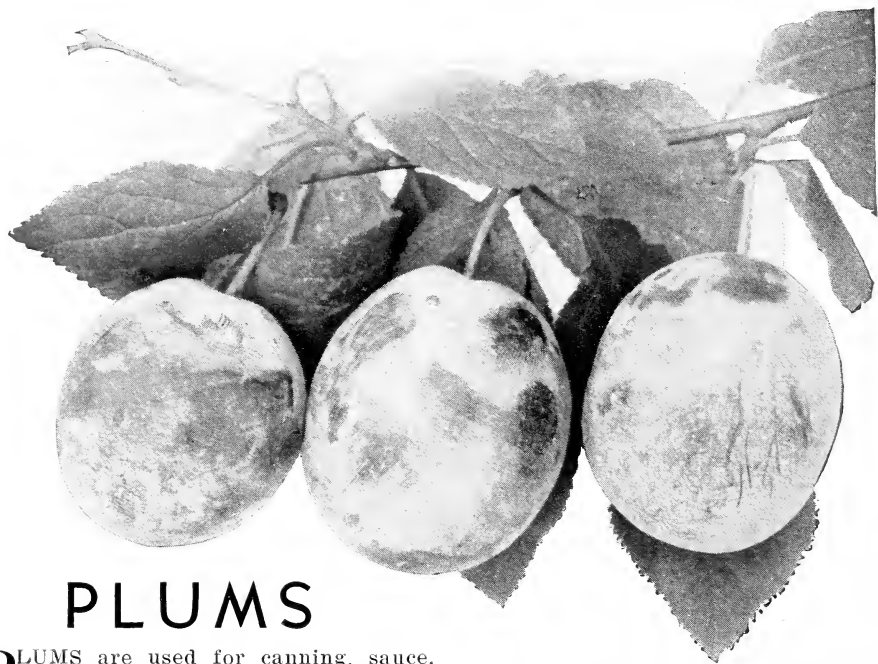
***MORELLO**—Medium to large; is blackish red; rich acid, juicy and good; very productive. This is an excellent late canning variety. Its color, both skin and flesh, is a black red. It is better adapted to sections of medium to light rainfall than to the lower more moist parts of the Central West.

***MONTMORENCY**—Large, red, acid; larger than early Richmond and ten days later; prolific and perfectly hardy and indispensable in the higher altitudes. Quality the very best. This variety is getting to be one of the popular home orchard sorts and is now the leading commercial variety in the Central West.



Montmorency.

***RICHMOND**—Medium, red, fine when well ripened. Tree is hardy and very productive. This variety has been widely planted and has given general satisfaction. Home planters are now planting these in equal numbers with Montmorency, thus extending the season to about four weeks.



PLUMS

PLUMS are used for canning, sauce, butters, jelly, and eating from the hand. This fruit has been improved very rapidly in recent years. Varieties of highest quality only a few years ago have now been discarded for newer and better ones. We have been testing out in our trial grounds many new varieties of promise, and are pleased to state that we are now offering some varieties that are really worth while. We have discarded almost all of the pure Japanese and European sorts, as they are only semi-hardy, and we now have hybrids with quality fully equal to these kinds and much hardier. Read the descriptions. Plant Plums ten to eighteen feet apart. Select more than one variety to insure proper fertilization of bloom. Plums are self-sterile to quite an extent.

(*) Plums that are hardy in this section are indicated with an asterisk.

*STANDARD PLUMS

***HANSKA**—Very similar to Toka, only earlier introduction. Somewhat lighter bearer.

***KAHINTA**—One of Prof. Hansen's best. It combines hardiness, immense size, delicious quality, long keeping, beautiful color, small pit and early bearing. It is a 2 in. 2 ounce plum. A wonderful plum. Very hardy.

***LA CRESCENT**—A medium size yellow plum originated in Minnesota. Very sweet, sometimes called the Sugar

Plum. Different from other varieties. Hardy.

***OMAHA**—A valuable new plum, originated by the late Theodore Williams of Benson, Nebraska. Very large. The flavor is excellent; meat is solid and pit small. A favorite from the tree and one of the best canning plums grown. Its size, texture and flavor resemble the Burbank, one of the leading California plums, and as a market plum it sells quite as readily. This variety is one that we will guarantee to please the most critical and its hardiness and productiveness in severe climates make it very valuable. Perfectly hardy in Minnesota. Season medium.

***TOKA PLUM**—New Prof. Hansen variety. A cross between the native northwestern wild plum and the intensely fragrant Chinese apricot, *Prunus simoni*. Good for eating and canning. When cooked, the apricot flavor is brought out to perfection. Very small pit. Begins to bear second year. Fruit medium to large. Very hardy.

***WANETA**—Older sister of Kahinta. Fruit about the same size. Is more inclined to overbear, resulting in smaller fruit.

***WOLF**—Large, dark red; good quality. Extra fine for jelly and canning. It is a vigorous grower, entirely hardy, and an abundant bearer; one of the very best pure American sorts. Has given

satisfaction in all parts of our territory. Season August.

***WYANT**—Large, round, oblong, purple-red, thick skin, which peels readily; flesh firm; a perfect freestone and of excellent quality. Is very fine for jelly and butter and an excellent plum from the tree. Ripens in August. Has been our leading variety in northern Nebraska and South Dakota for a number of years.

*BUSH PLUMS

These trees are part Sand Cherry blood and grow low and bushy and should be kept in this form. They bloom a little later than ordinary plums thus escaping frost better. Generally free from rot and curculio. Very hardy.

***COMPASS CHERRY PLUM** — Sand Cherry and Wild Plum cross. Very good for preserving. Used in North and West on account of being very hardy. Not recommended for sections where cherries do well.

***OKA**—One of Prof. Hansen's best introductions. The best and sweetest flavored plum-cherry fruit that has ever been introduced. The meat is a dark red. The fruits are firm and will hang to the tree and dry like a prune if left

on the tree. The plant is dwarf and bushy. Place 8 to 10 feet apart and keep them in bush form. Ripens between Compass and Sapa. Medium size. Similar to Sapa.

***OPATA**—Ripens early. Meat is green color. Ripens with us about July 10. Medium size. Very good. Prof. Hansen variety.

***SAPA**—Fruit medium size, glossy, dark purple skin, flesh rich dark purplish-red, fine flavor. Very good. Prof. Hansen variety.

APRICOTS

This fruit is a close relative of the plum and peach, combining the qualities of both. The fruit ripens after the early cherries and just before plums and peaches. Tree is fully as hardy as the peach and requires about the same culture. Blooms early and is sometimes caught by frost.

RUSSIAN APRICOT—Seedling, medium, light orange color; flesh sweet, juicy; good quality. August.

MONARCH—Budded tree. Larger and better quality than seedling.

PEACHES

THE north part of Nebraska is not a peach country, and it is only by painstaking care that we grow even a limited supply of the better class. The peach prefers a well drained loam. We recommend the following sorts, which we think hardy enough to stand without protection in the southern half of Nebraska. Please remember the asterisk (*) sorts will do best in the greater part of the state. Plant 12 to 20 ft. apart.

***CHAMPION**—Fruit is large, beautiful in appearance; flavor delicious, sweet, rich and juicy; skin is creamy white, with red cheek, becoming quite red when ripe. White meat. Freestone; season last of August. Tree vigorous. One of the very hardiest and best varieties for Nebraska. Largest peach we have.

MATTHEWS — Skin golden yellow, streaked with red; flesh meat yellow,

firm, of excellent quality. Late. Freestone.

LATE CRAWFORD—One of the best freestone peaches for Nebraska. A rich golden yellow, sometimes slightly flushed; yellow meat; quality rich and delicious; a reliable bearer and as hardy as Wrights. Season, late.

***WRIGHT**—A good one for Nebraska. Season late. Freestone. Small, white meat.



OUR REPRESENTATIVE CAN HELP YOU

The Representative who represents Marshalls Nurseries is selected with great care. You will find him courteous and anxious to serve. Feel free to consult with him. He will be pleased to assist you with your orchard and gardening problems.

SPRAYING INFORMATION

Our Representative will provide you with information on spraying or we will gladly send you a spray bulletin on request.

GRAPES

THE UNIVERSAL FRUIT

THE Grape is at home in the West. In our deep soils, bright sun and dry atmosphere, it attains its highest perfection. There is scarcely a yard so small, either in city or country, that room for a dozen to fifty vines cannot be found, furnishing an abundance for family use. To grow grapes successfully, plant in well drained soil.

Set plants 6 to 8 ft. apart in the rows and rows six feet apart.

BLACK GRAPES

***BETA**—This grape is extremely hardy and will stand without protection into North Dakota. The fruit is medium size, fair quality and a very heavy bearer.

***CONCORD**—Most popular of all the black grapes.

***MOORE**—A large, black grape ripening before the Concord; bunch medium, berries large, with blue bloom; flesh pulpy and of good quality. Vine is hardy, moderately productive, better as it attains age.

WORDEN—Black, early, large, semi-hardy.

RED GRAPES

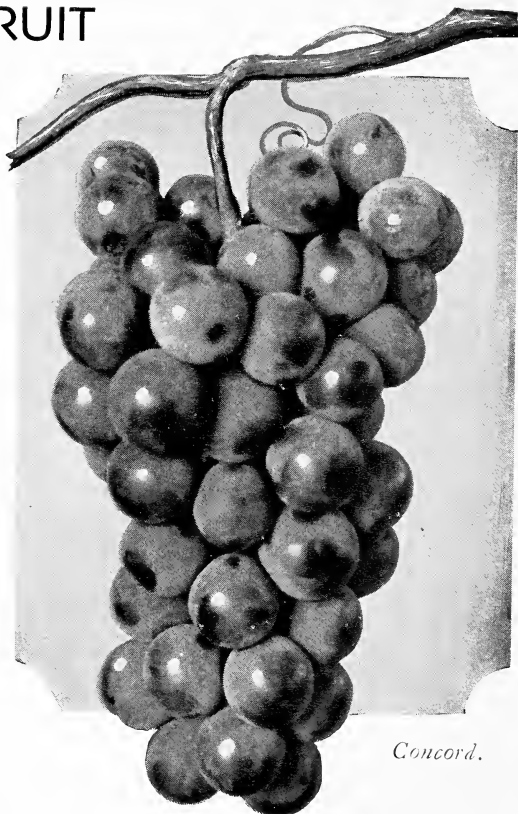
AGAWAM — Purplish-red, large, semi-hardy.

***BRIGHTON** — Bunches large, berries of medium size, flesh sweet, tender and of the highest quality; ripens early; dark red, when fully ripe almost purple. Healthy, but should be laid down and covered with litter in late fall.

WHITE GRAPES

POCKLINGTON — Golden-yellow, large, ordinary quality.

***NIAGARA** — Clusters large and handsome, compactly filled with large berries, having a thin but tough skin. When fully ripe they are a fine pale yellow, with a thin white bloom, and the foxy aroma of an earlier stage has almost disappeared; the flesh is slightly pulpy, tender, sweet and delightful. Vine is fairly vigorous and productive. Ripens with Concord.



Concord.

GOOSEBERRIES

Prolific and Easy to Grow

In order to produce large, abundant crops of gooseberries, it is necessary to manure heavily and prune closely; they require about the same location, treatment, etc., as the currant, except they will stand more sun. Plant four feet apart.

***CARRIE**—Fruit medium to large. A strong grower and very productive. Excellent quality. After the third year the bush loses its thorns. Hardy.

DOWNING—Fruit large; flesh whitish green, soft, juicy and good; plant vigorous and prolific; one of the very best.

***HOUGHTON**—The old well-known sort; pale red; quality good. It is rather small, but productive, healthy and very reliable.

CURRANTS

EVERYONE knows their value as a household necessity; nothing makes such jelly, with perhaps the one exception, the crab, and even that must give way to the bright color produced by the Currant.

Currants love a cool, deep soil, and a little shade. Among fruit trees or along the north side of a fence is a good place. No matter how good the soil, give good cultivation and plenty of manure. The following varieties will give good satisfaction.

Plant 4 ft. apart.

***CHERRY**—Well known; large, bright crimson, very acid; an old favorite; one of the largest currants.

***NORTH STAR**—Both berry and bunch are very large; the fruit is superior, very sweet and rich in quality, firm; a very good market currant; desirable as a dessert fruit in the natural state, and unequalled for jelly.

***PERFECTION**—Fruit very large, red; bunch long; very productive. New and not thoroughly tested in the prairie states.

***WHITE GRAPE**—Very large, white; this is the very best table variety of currants known; sweet or very mild acid; good grower; hardy.

BLACKBERRIES

Plant in rich soil and a little shade, among trees, or on north side of trees or fence, if possible. Place in rows 5 or 6 feet apart with plants 3 to 4 feet apart in the row.

***SNYDER**—Medium in size, sweet and good, strong grower; very productive; extremely hardy; has fully proven its value. After all the experience we have had with blackberries, we are thoroughly convinced that this is the berry for the West and Northwest.



Actual Size of Latham.

RASPBERRIES for EVERY GARDEN

The raspberry is one of the most delicious and popular fruits grown. They are always in demand in season and command good prices on the markets. For canning purposes they are unexcelled. They are easily cultivated and require little care. Cut out the old and weak shoots each year. With a little care and attention they will produce large crops of berries. Place in rows 5 or 6 feet apart with plants 3 to 4 feet apart in the row.

BLACK RASPBERRIES

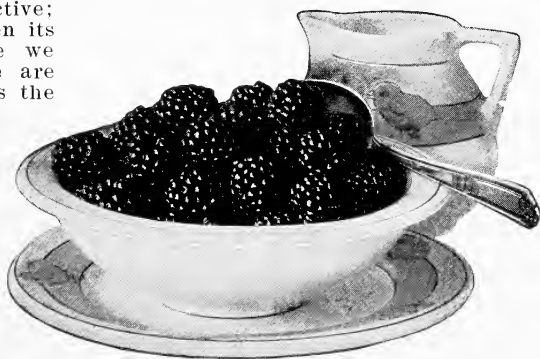
***CUMBERLAND**—Berries very large and even in size; bears very abundantly. Strong grower and one of the hardiest. The best all-around Black Raspberry known.

***CARDINAL**—A very valuable cross between the red and the black. Thrifty and productive; quality good. It is by far the best of the crosses yet introduced. Fruit purple; hardy; a good one.

RED RASPBERRIES

***LATHAM**—A red variety that has been giving excellent satisfaction over all of our territory. A large berry, good bearer, very hardy. By far, the best raspberry so far disseminated in the rigorous climates of the north and west.

***CHIEF**—A new red variety originated and tested out thoroughly in Minnesota and the Dakotas. Ripens ten days earlier than Latham, escaping hot dry conditions. Fruit, medium in size, good color, high quality, and heavy annual bearer. Very hardy.



Fresh Home-grown Blackberries are Delicious.

STRAWBERRIES

EASY to GROW

THE strawberry prefers a cool, moist soil; good up-land soil is the best, well enriched. Spring planting is best. Plant twelve to fifteen inches apart in rows three to three and one-half feet apart.

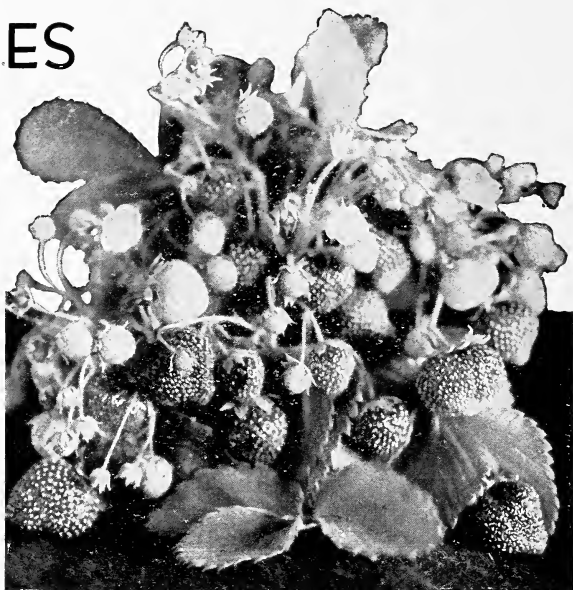
***DUNLAP**—Has a perfect blossom, is hardy and productive. Best June bearer.

EVERBEARING

***PROGRESSIVE**—An old favorite.

***CHAMPION**—We consider this the best everbearing strawberry. Fruit medium to large, the best of quality, and, from season to season it is very dependable.

***MASTODOX**—A large berry. Very productive. Not as good quality as Champion but very popular.



Champion Strawberries.

ASPARAGUS

This vegetable is rich in vitamins, which are so essential to health, and especially to the development of children. The Asparagus roots should be planted in well-prepared beds, the soil of which has been enriched by liberal quantities of well rotted manure. For use it should be cut just at the top of the ground when it is from three to five inches high. This is one of the earliest of vegetables, the shoots coming out before the frost is hardly out of the ground. Set plants 12 to 18 in. each way.

***WASHINGTON**—We have the new rust-proof variety. Is the best for general planting, and is largely grown.



Washington Asparagus

RHUBARB

***MYATT'S LINNAEUS**—A selected strain from Linnaeus grown by division which makes all hills alike. Seeds very little. It has large stems, with good color, and very desirable for the market gardener. Place 3 ft. apart each way.



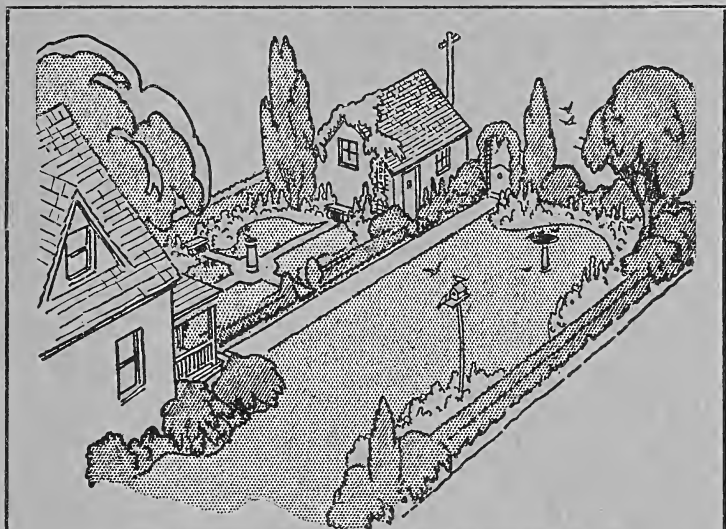
A Small Investment Adds Great Value

Have you ever given careful consideration to the question of how much a few trees and shrubs and garden furnishings would add to the value and beauty of your home?

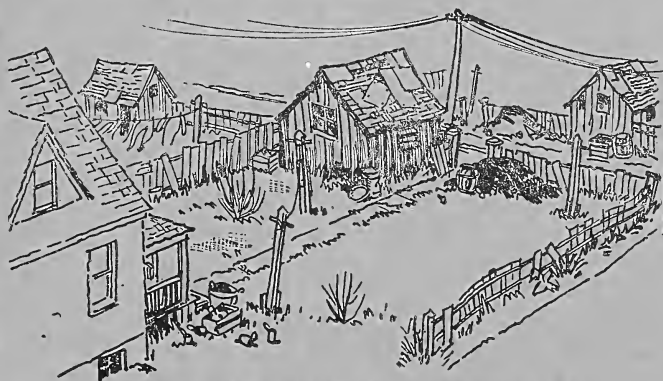
An investment of \$15.00 to \$50.00 can be made to add from \$100.00 to \$500.00 to the selling value of a property. We can offer you plain practical suggestions as to how it can be done.

Consult Our Landscape Department (See Page 5)

EVERY HOME Should Have an Outdoor LIVING ROOM



A MODERN OUTDOOR LIVING ROOM MADE—



—FROM AN OLD-FASHIONED "BACK YARD"

And NOW is the Time to START!

"IT'S NOT A HOME
UNTIL IT'S PLANTED"

16 Reasons Why Marshalls Best Serve You

1. Old, established company,—since 1887.
2. Marshalls Nurseries are located on high land with soil particularly adapted to tree and plant growth.
3. Marshalls grow stock that has proven its adaptability for the the Middle-West.
4. Marshalls grow the most complete line in the West,—they grow what they sell.
5. No expense is spared in propagation, cultivation and training to produce the best,—vigorous and dependable stock.
6. Marshalls put out Better Built tops and Better Built roots. They do not send out weak, parcel-post sizes.
7. Marshalls equipment for handling and packing out nursery stock is the best. Stock must be handled right as well as grown right.
8. Each order is carefully packed in sphagnum moss and wrapped in moisture proof paper, then in burlap to withstand long shipment without injury.
9. Marshalls have specialists in charge of every department,—no better trained nurserymen in the business.
10. Marshalls are in close touch with the leading horticulturists of America and maintain trial grounds at the nursery, so are thoroughly posted on the latest developments.
11. Marshalls have grown fruit commercially for 35 years and know the planters' problems.
12. Only honorable men are kept on the territory to serve you. They receive special horticultural training and are expected to help you with your problems.
13. Marshalls have "Certified Landscape Service"—the best in the West. Only trained men are allowed to make designs for landscape service. Any representative making a sketch calling for stock amounting to more than \$50.00 is required to send it to the house to be certified.
14. Marshalls can refer you to numerous large and small orchardists and thousands of home owners who believe in Marshalls Better Built Trees and Plants.
15. Marshalls furnish every customer with a "How to Plant" booklet, which makes planting easy.
16. Marshalls guarantee to satisfy every reasonable planter or home owner. A written guarantee is furnished.